

## MR. HIBBARD ISSUES REPLY TO SAUNDERS' PLEA TO WITHDRAW

Mayor Decides to Remain in Contest, Declaring That His Absence Would Surely Elect Mr. Fitzgerald.

## SAYS HE'S JUSTIFIED

Scores Methods of Self-Appointed Nominating Committee Dictating to People of Boston.

Mayor George A. Hibbard today issued a statement in reply to former Election Commissioner Charles R. Saunders, who, Sunday, wrote the mayor as a friend advising him to withdraw from the mayoralty contest.

Mr. Hibbard reiterates his decision to remain in the fight to the end.

"If I should retire from this contest," says the statement, "Mr. Fitzgerald surely would be elected."

He takes occasion to score Mr. Storow for "waiting for a self-appointed committee, selected primarily for the sole purpose of nominating him, to tell the 100,000 odd people of Boston whom their candidate should be."

The statement is in part as follows:

"Two years ago at the urgent request of the Republican party I accepted the nomination for mayor with the understanding that I should have my nomination without a contest, money enough for legitimate expenses of the campaign, and the endorsement of the Good Government Association. I received none of these.

"I was elected. Within a month of

## POPULAR EXHIBITION BEGINS A NEW WEEK IN OLD ART MUSEUM

Features That Attract Attention Are Retained, Except Curtiss Biplane—Balloonist to Lecture.

The Boston 1915 exposition, which was originally scheduled to close on Saturday evening today enters busily upon another week, according to Saturday's decision to extend the time seven days.

Sunday was a free day and so great was the crowd that four times the doors of the museum had to be closed to check the congestion in the building. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons were admitted during the day.

All the exhibits which for the past four weeks have attracted so much attention and interested and instructed so many persons have been kept intact for this week's continuance of the big enterprise, with the exception of the Curtiss biplane, which has been removed from the building, as it is to be exhibited in another city this week.

"The two aero rooms have been combined, and the collection of air-flight pictures is enlarged so that visitors will find this feature of the exposition practically as complete as ever. In fact added interest centers around this feature of the show in the announcement that Charles J. Glidden, who is one of the foremost promoters of aviation in this country and New England's special expert in this subject, will deliver two lectures on Friday evening, Dec. 3.

At 8 o'clock that evening Mr. Glidden will talk on the "A B C of Ballooning," and at 9 o'clock on "Touring the World in a Motor Car (India)." Both lectures will be illustrated by Mr. Glidden's wonderful collection of pictures. Friday has been made auto day and aero-day, promising to be one of the big days of the entire exposition. The officials of the various automobile and aero clubs are to be invited to attend, and it is expected a large number of enthusiasts will visit the show then.

Special programs for the remaining days of this week are being arranged and the speakers for the different evenings will include many wellknown Bostonians.

Among the prominent visitors at the exposition today was ex-Gov. Edward C. Smith of St. Albans, Vt.

## VICE-PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND—Vice-President James S. Sherman arrived here today and for a short time was a guest of former Governor M. T. Herrick. Tonight the Vice-President will go to Akron, where he will attend a banquet of the Garfield Club and deliver an address.

## CANADA LUMBER ADVANCES.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Rough lumber has been advanced \$1 a 1000 feet all over western Canada. Another advance in softwood will take place before spring, it is expected.

## MONITORIALS

Nixon Waterman

THEY REACH IT FIRST.  
Ere Audhan with her azure skies  
And fields of blended browns and greens  
Has scarcely gone, to our surprise  
To Christmas in the magazine.

Perhaps the Wrights are right in saying that almost any one can learn how to manage an aeroplane in two hours, but some apprehensive persons will no doubt prefer to walk rather than to go skydiving with an inexperienced two-hour graduate in aviation who might hit a star or get tangled up in the tail of a comet any minute.

## ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

She—It is the women of the world who have the more intelligent appreciation of the victories won by our Arctic explorers.

He—Why the women any more than the men?

She—Because the women know what it means to make a long, hard struggle to reach the polls.

When England carries out her plans for making a fast passenger and mail steamship and train service from London to Australia and New Zealand, via Canada, she can go round the world "like a blue streak" over her "all red" route.

## A RETROSPECTION.

Most folks dislike the Fourth of July. With its racket, day and night, But with its turkey, cake and pie—Oh, who could beat it, if he'd try—Thanksgiving day's all right!

It is reported that the Wellesley College girls are to abolish all secret societies. This does not mean, however, that any heart-to-heart secret he may impart to "her" will not be closely kept in the family till it is time to announce it to the public.

## AT THE RESTAURANT.

Guest (whose carelessness has nearly tripped the waiter)—Pardon me! I fear I nearly upset you!  
Waiter (with significant emphasis)—Don't mention it, sir! I can stand a good deal of tipping, sir.

The New York minister who is uniting couples by using a marriage service that is nearly all in rhyme probably feels that the sentimental harmonies of such an event can be preserved only by tying the young people's hands with a ceremony made up of poetic feet.

Inventor Maxim's new gun silencer promises to do a great deal to lessen the roar of battle. And in addition to its quieting effect, every soldier will, of course, do all he can to silence the guns of the opposing forces.

## A SEASON OF FASTING.

Now the hungry boys are asking:  
"There's a whole month—what's the use?"  
"Twixt the plump Thanksgiving turkey And the luscious Christmas goose."

Now that the Standard Oil Company has decided to make a test case of it and appeal to a higher court for more light, the press of the land may cease to lamp-oon the company as something very wicked until the eminent judges decide whether the trust shall be snuffed out.

If President Zelaya is wise he will do nothing to compel "Uncle Sam" to tell his secretary of state to give him some hard Knox.

## IT SOUNDS EASY.

The trusts are our big problem now, And many minds agree  
That the solution of it is  
Their dissolution, see?

It is safe to say that printed copies of Count Tolstoi's recent appeal to men of all countries to refuse to serve as soldiers even under conscription will not be found in large numbers at our recruiting stations where young men are asked to sign an agreement to shoot others and to be shot at for so much per month.

## PROVING HIS CASE.

Rich father—I fear it is the fortune I am to settle on my daughter that makes you ask for her hand.  
Poor suitor—You do me a great injustice. Settle the fortune on me instead and I will wed her just the same.

## GOES TO INSPECT DRY DOCK.

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beckman Winthrop went to New York today to inspect the Brooklyn dry dock.

## Notice to Subscribers

Please watch the expiration date stenciled upon the wrapper of your paper.  
If possible, please have your renewal on hand before the date of expiration, in order that you may receive all the regular issues of  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Y. M. C. A. MEMBERS CONTINUE CAMPAIGN OVER NEW ENGLAND

More Than Sixty-Nine Thousand Dollars Raised by Workers of Lowell—Also Good Results in Lawrence.

## PAWTUCKET IS NEXT

The campaigns for new Y. M. C. A. building funds in different parts of New England go merrily on. Pawtucket announces today plans for a week's campaign for \$50,000 beginning Dec. 9.

The young men's committee of the Lowell workers reported at noon today the sum of \$11,087, the business men's committee \$3457, and the citizens' committee \$7106, a total of \$15,600.

In addition to the sums collected by these three committees other items were reported amounting to \$1750, making a grand total up to noon today of \$69,175.

The following individual subscriptions were received: Fred Church \$500, Mrs. Thomas Stott \$1000, C. I. Hood \$1000, Franklin Nourse \$500, Richardson & Co. \$500, H. L. Brooks \$500, W. S. Southworth \$500, W. B. Spalding \$1000, Granville Hovey \$250 and Charles F. Young \$500.

Circulars showing the tentative plans of the new building were distributed this afternoon by the workers. In the basement of the building will be locker rooms, swimming pool and bowling alleys; first floor, gymnasium, social hall, cloak rooms, special physical exercise rooms; second floor, boys' social hall, game room, assembly hall and offices; third floor, 68 single bedrooms for young men of moderate means, with suitable bath and toilet rooms.

The Lawrence solicitors raised during the first day of the canvass \$6145, including a subscription of \$800 from the employees of the Washington Mills in memory of James Ingram and one of \$500 from George E. Murray.

The executive committee in general charge of the Lawrence campaign is composed of George L. Selden chairman, G. F. Russell, C. W. Walworth, W. L. Barrett, C. G. Saunders and I. S. Sjostrom. The roster of team captains of the business men's and young men's committees is as follows:

Business men's committee of 100—Chairman, Louis S. Cox; captains of teams, 1. Dr. Robert Farquhar; 2. L. E. Bennink; 3. R. H. Sugatt; 4. Harry Musk; 5. W. H. Glover; 6. C. A. Stone; 7. E. G. Holt; 8. Fred E. Batchelor; 9. C. H. Kitchen; 10. Paul R. Clay.

Young men's committee of 100—Chairman, Frank M. Andrew; captain of teams, A. W. H. Jaquith; B. Robert S. Ayer; C. George E. Tuttle; D. G. A. Cannon; E. Dr. F. Bushold; F. W. P. Warren; G. Norman Keighley; H. James G. Newell; K. Frederick W. Houston; L. H. L. Wadsworth.

The citizens' committee of the Lowell workers raised \$11,160 the first day, the business men's committee \$7360 and the young men's committee \$2320, making a grand total for the day of \$20,840.

Subscription of \$500 and over were received from the following:

Jacob Rogers	\$5,000
William T. Shepard	1,000
F. E. Dunbar	1,000
Hayes C. Perham	1,000
C. E. Mender	500
Charles A. Richardson	500
C. F. Fleming	500
Maj. Gilbert Perkins	500
Courier-Clizen Co.	500
Ed. G. Morrison	500
Elisba J. Neale	500

The business and professional men

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

## PRESIDENT BEGINS ANNUAL MESSAGE

Chief Executive Expects to Have Document Ready for Distribution to the Press by Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON—After he had disposed of his morning grist of callers President Taft today started dictating his annual message to Congress. He expects to have it ready for advance distribution to the press by Saturday. It will probably be sent to Congress on Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Only senators who had appointments with the President, and the three labor leaders, who came early, were admitted to the executive offices today. Scores of visitors who had hoped to have a chat with the President went away disappointed.

Senators Burrows, Elkins, Burkett and Cullom, members of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, met the President by appointment for a final decision on that part of the message which will deal with the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law and with the present plan of the federal regulation of corporations.

## CHILD LABOR BOARD TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts state child labor committee will be held at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy street today at 8 p. m.

## FEDERAL REGULATED LAND DEVELOPMENT IS BALLINGER ADVICE

Secretary of the Interior in First Annual Report Thoroughly Explains His Conservation Policy.

## LAYS GREAT PLANS

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, in his first annual report to the President, made public today, sums up his entire conservation policy in the following significant statement:

"In this present policy of conserving the natural resources of the public domain, while development is the key-note, the best thought of the day is not that development shall be by national agencies, but that wise utilization shall be secured through private enterprise under national supervision and control. Therefore, if material progress is to be made in securing the best use of our remaining public lands, Congress must be called upon to enact remedial legislation."

Continuing along this line of proper legislation, he says:

"As regards new legislation, the present coal-land laws respecting the states and territories, as well as Alaska, should be supplanted by an act fully meeting existing as well as future conditions. The inducements for much of the crime and fraud, both constructive and actual, committed under the present system can be prevented by separating the right to mine from the title to the soil. The surface would thereby be open to entry under other laws according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal."

"The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent monopoly or extortion in their disposition. This may be accomplished either through a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the government, under proper regulation and supervision by the secretary of the interior, or through the sale of the deposits, and in either case with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility."

Speaking of his withdrawal of oil lands in Wyoming, California, Utah and Oregon, he calls attention to the importance

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

## ENGLAND EAGERLY AWAITS BUDGET DEBATE LATE TODAY

LONDON—While the suspension of the budget is foreseen, interest in the Lords' debate remains undiminished, and the speeches to be delivered late this afternoon and Tuesday preceding the division are eagerly awaited.

Viscount Morley, secretary of state for India, will reopen the discussion in the House of Lords today and will probably be followed by Lord Curzon, former viceroy of India. Then the financiers will have their say. Lord Rothschild speaking on behalf of the Unionists and Lord Swaythling for the Liberals.

The Earl of Cawdor and the Earl of Crewe will make the principal speeches tomorrow.

Everything on the political stage is advertised in advance as conspicuously as a new play. Everybody knows what will happen this week. Lord Lansdowne's motion suspending the action of the finance bill will be passed on

Tuesday, and by Thursday or Friday the Commons will have carried their remonstrance against the unconstitutional action of the Lords and Parliament will have been prorogued or adjourned till January.

The canvass against the Lords will be opened this week in London and Lancashire, and the interference of the privileged House with the control of the representative chamber over finance will be the main theme on a thousand Liberal platforms during the next six weeks.

Apparently the chances of settlement disappeared when the royal peacemaker failed to induce Premier Asquith to agree to guarantee an election in January if the Lords were to sanction the budget, and when also Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne declined to allow the government to go on for another year, with the probability that the chancellor of the exchequer would be able to remit the duties on sugar and tea and start a system of workmen's funds.

## MR. TAFT HEARS LABOR LEADERS

Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison and O'Connell Confer With President on Prospective Legislation.

WASHINGTON—In the furtherance of the legislative program adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in Toronto, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, officers of the federation, spent an hour and a half in conference with President Taft today.

A law to prohibit the injunction, especially where individual liberty is involved as against property rights, was urged by the labor leaders. They also requested that the eight-hour law be amended so as to apply to sub-contractors as well as to contractors on government work.

## COLONEL ASTOR SAILS FOR HOME.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Col. John Jacob Astor, his son Vincent, and the other members of his party have sailed from here on his yacht Nourmahal for Jacksonville, Fla.

## BAY STATE AERONAUTS MAKE NIGHT TRIP FROM RUTLAND, VT.

Messrs. Benton and Van Sleet Up Over Five Hours in Balloon "Berkshires" and Have Magnificent Views of Snow-Capped Hills by Moonlight and at Sunrise.



THREE NEW BAY STATE BALLOON PILOTS.

Reading from left to right: Jay B. Benton, J. Walter Flagg, H. Helm Clayton. Certificates were granted to them this year, and all are members of the Aero Club of New England.

Jay B. Benton of this city, just back from a night voyage in the balloon Heart of the Berkshires, says it was the most delightful trip he has taken. With him was William Van Sleet of Pittsfield. The ascent was made at Rutland, Vt., at 4 o'clock a. m. Sunday. The aeronauts were up 5½ hours, being held up by lack of wind. They were becalmed for an hour and a half over Woodstock, Vt., and for nearly an hour at another point. The Connecticut river was seen at an elevation of 7000 or 8000 feet.

The air was clear, the moon shone brightly and Mr. Benton declares that the views over the snow-topped hills were superb. The scene, when the sun rose, he says, was more magnificent than any he beheld when among the Alps. The landing was made near White River Junction, Vt., at 9:30 a. m.

## New Balloon Pilots on Massachusetts List

Massachusetts now has five men ranking as professional pilots of balloons, licenses having been granted during the season just closed to Jay B. Benton, J. Walter Flagg and H. Helm Clayton. The other two holding certificates are Charles J. Glidden of Boston and N. B. Arnold

of North Adams. Mr. Glidden is president of the Aero Club of New England, in which the others named hold membership. The certificates are issued through the Aero Club of America, and are honored in England, France and Germany. The requirements are that 10 ascents of a reasonable length be made by the prospective pilot, twice alone, once at night, with a pilot if desired, and seven regular flights.

Mr. Benton made his first flight on June 18 of this year, and Mr. Flagg's initial trip was at about the same time. They completed their apprenticeship in the air in an unusually brief period, compared with past records, but the impetus given aeronautics during the year will add to the list of pilots more rapidly in the future. Mr. Clayton's first flight was made two years ago. Thirty persons are now on the list of the Aero Club of New England waiting for their first ascension, and three have signified their intention to qualify as pilots.

There are about 20 certified pilots in the United States; England has a few more, while France numbers over 120 on her list. Mr. Glidden is No. 104 on the French list.

Lectures on aeronautics are to be given on the second Monday evening in each month during the winter, under the management of the Aero Club of New England.

## CENTRAL AMERICA PROBE IS PLANNED

Horace G. Knowles, New Minister to Nicaragua, May Head a Commission to Investigate Conditions.

WASHINGTON—It is understood here that Horace G. Knowles, the newly appointed United States minister to Nicaragua, will probably head a commission to investigate political conditions in the Central American states.

Mr. Knowles has not departed for his post. Secretary of State Knox has summoned him to a conference at which it is understood the work and personnel of the commission is to be taken up.

General Estrada and the Nicaraguan insurgents are now engaged in what is expected to be the final grapple with the Zelayan forces, according to unofficial advices reaching Salvador Castillo, the representative here of the Nicaraguan insurrectionary forces. The advices indicate that fighting has been in progress, both at Rama and Greytown, and that a general assault on Managua, the capital, will follow.

The United States is playing a waiting game in handling the Nicaraguan matter, in the hope that the situation will work itself to a satisfactory conclusion.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The gunboat Princeton, Commander C. H. Hayes, is now en route to Corinto, Nicaragua, in compliance with orders from Washington. She cleared from the Bremerton navy yard at 8 o'clock Sunday night.

NEW YORK—On board the steamer Advance, which arrived today from Cristobal, was Dr. Victor Roman, who is supposed to be one of the closest advisers of President Zelaya of Nicaragua. He comes here to take the place of Dr. Rodriguez, acting secretary of the Nicaraguan legation in Washington, and left at once for that city.

Dr. Roman declined to discuss Nicaraguan affairs, but insisted that the reports of successes by the Nicaraguan rebels which are current are exaggerated. He also declared the rumor that President Zelaya intends to resign and flee abroad is untrue.

## PRESENTS LABOR MEN'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON—The appeal of Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison from the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sentencing them to jail for contempt of court, was this afternoon formally presented to the supreme court of the United States by Judge Alton B. Parker.

## INTERESTS OF NEW ENGLAND TO OBTAIN SUGAR TRUST POWER

Edwin F. Atkins and Samuel Carr, Both of Boston, to Be Placed on Directorate by Majority Stockholders.

## WOMEN OWN MUCH

Proxy Committee Consisting of Richard Olney and Two Others Will Cast Ballots of Conservatives at Meeting.

There is a great deal of interest in Boston in the sugar situation, inasmuch as two Boston men are to be selected for the new directorate of the American Sugar Refining Company—Edwin F. Atkins and Samuel Carr.

All the stockholders have agreed upon a proxy committee, which is to consist of Richard Olney, formerly secretary of state under President Cleveland; Stephen S. Palmer, who is prominent in the affairs of the "sugar trust" in New York, and Gilmer Clapp of Boston, a trustee of the Ames estate. Those representatives will take the proxies of stockholders to the New York meeting, which is to be held Jan. 1, and there vote them for the new directors.

These new directors, who have been agreed upon, include, in addition to the two men mentioned, Edwin S. Marston of New York, president of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

The choice of these men as directors will be in recognition of the New England interests, which own 60 per cent of the stock. Massachusetts has always been interested in sugar investments and a large portion of that majority is held in this state. President Taft has been furnished with the information lately that out of 19,000 shareholders in the company 9000 are women, while a good amount of stock stands in the names of trustees of estates.

Edwin F. Atkins, whose election, together with that of Samuel Carr, to the board of directors is conceded to be already arranged for, has been interested in sugar the greater part of his career, and he has extensive sugar holdings in Cuba. Samuel Carr is the holder of considerable sugar stock and is a man of prominence in the commercial world of Boston. He is related, by marriage, to the President.

Both these men will represent the conservative New England stockholders of the company in the board of directors, (Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

## NEW STATE HIGHWAY FOR THE BERKSHIRES ACCEPTED BY BOARD

Grade at Morey Hill, Between Becket and Lee, Is Lowered by the Recently Completed Macadam Road.

The famous Jacobs ladder, between Becket and Lee in the Berkshires will soon be eliminated as an obstacle to travel, for with the acceptance recently by the highway commission of the new state road around Morey hill, a first-class state macadam road extends all around Morey hill and the maximum grade is only about 6½ per cent.

In contrast to the new road is the old highway, famed throughout the country as Jacobs ladder, the average grade of which was 12 per cent, and in some places rose to 17 per cent.

The new state road, constructed at a cost of \$30,000, begins on the easterly end of Morey hill, near what is known as Bonny Rigg four corners or cross-ways in the town of Becket. At that point the old state highway from Chester ends.

With this link in the chain of roads complete, the automobilist, by traveling from Boston to Worcester, thence to Springfield over the new road to Lee and beyond to Pittsfield, can reach New York without meeting a poorly built road.

## EXPERT BELIEVES WRITING FORGED

The Russell will case hearing was continued in the probate court before Judge Lawton this morning. The respondent, who claims to be Daniel Blake Russell, sues for a share in the \$500,000 fortune now held by William C. Russell of Melrose.

The first witness was Dr. Albert H. Hamilton, government chemist and handwriting expert. Dr. Hamilton examined several envelopes under the microscope and stated that the addresses were probably forgeries, as all of them bore signs of erasure.



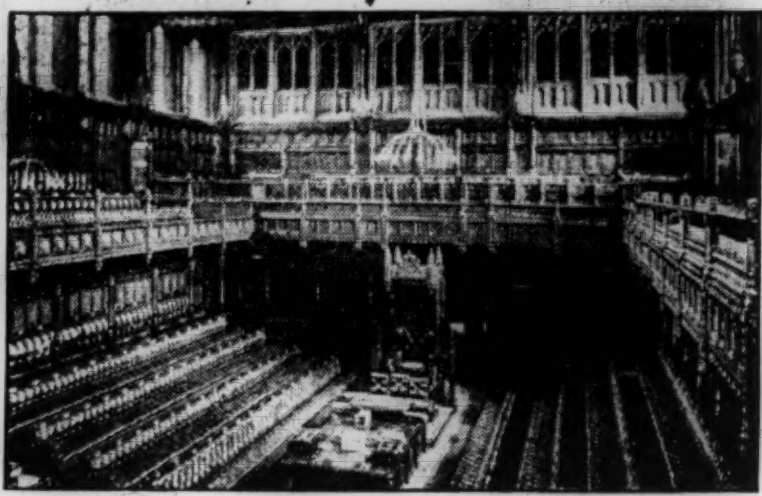
# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## Both Liberals and Conservatives Claim That Rejection of Budget Will Aid Their Cause

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The political situation has developed rapidly within the last few days. The vacancy at Portsmouth has been followed immediately by a vacancy in the Uxbridge division of Middlesex, while Lord Lansdowne has at length given notice of his intended amendment to the budget on its second reading. The election in the Uxbridge division will be an even greater indication of the strength of parties than that at Portsmouth. The issue at Portsmouth is complicated by the four-cornered fight at the last election, and the three-cornered one that there is destined to be at the one coming. In the Uxbridge division a fair and square fight between a Conservative and a Liberal ended in a victory for the Conservative by a narrow majority of 145 in a poll of 12,713. With tariff reform as a presumably direct battle ground the Conservative candidate will be able to test the feeling of an ordinarily typical county division on the subject. These two by-elections coming together at the present time will serve as a sort of reconnaissance in force on the eve of the forthcoming general election.

Meantime Lord Lansdowne's amendment makes certain the fate of the budget. Instead of moving a direct negative Lord Lansdowne will move a reasoned amendment to the effect that "This House is not justified in giving its assent to the bill until it has been submitted to the country." The Liberals who keep on assuring the public that the rejection of the budget is playing the government's game exactly will now have the opportunity of proving their words. The Conservatives, who are equally emphatic in asserting that tariff



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

reform will sweep the constituencies, will in turn be gratified. Every one in short, should be gratified, for every one is asserting that the rejection of the budget is the one thing needful to the success of their cause.

One thing the supporters of the budget and the denouncers of the Lords seem to have failed to observe. It is that the Lords, in the circumstances into which the struggle has drifted, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by their action. If, from their point of view, they are to pass the budget intact they may as well commit the happy despatch sooner or later. Their surrender would be a surrender on something much vaster than the present finance bill. It would be a surrender of their right ever to reject legislation passed by a majority of the House of Commons.

The constitutional question divides no one. It is a convenient Liberal election cry, and may be worth a considerable number of votes to the party. The sting, however, is taken out of the cry in advance, first, by the unimpeachable fact that the constitutional question is at best a polemical one, and secondly, owing to the phraseology of Lord Lansdowne's amendment, which does not re-

ject the budget root and branch, but only reform it to the constituencies as a sort of referendum.

Whether the Conservatives really hope to get a majority or not may be considered doubtful. There is, however, no doubt at all that they regard themselves as certain of heavily reducing the present overhauling majority of the ministry. Even if they lose, and are compelled to pass the budget, they realize that they will have demonstrated their right to refer Liberal measures to the country, no matter how colossal the majority with which they have been carried, while they no doubt calculate that by the event of the government coming back with even a substantial majority, they will hesitate to immediately bring about another election by an attack on the privileges of the upper House. The fact is that the real difficulties of the Conservatives will begin with their success rather than with their defeat. The attempt to frame a budget to raise some \$170,000,000, without the aid of Lloyd George's robbed hen-roosts, is what will test their abilities far more than the battle they have so far been fighting. The joys of office are dearly bought at the expense of its responsibilities.

## BUILDING LARGEST INTERURBAN LINE IN WESTERN CANADA

British Columbia Company Constructing Road From New Westminster to Chilliwack.

TO BE READY IN MAY

(Special to The Monitor.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—The longest interurban line in western Canada is now being built by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company from this city to Chilliwack, a distance of about 64 miles, and is expected to be ready for operation in May. It will traverse the South Fraser valley and will provide freight and passenger facilities for a section comprising about 50,000 acres, including a number of thriving towns along its route.

The grading has been completed for 40 miles from this point and the rails are now ready for the service which will soon be inaugurated as far as Cloverdale. This service will be extended as rapidly as the line is put into shape. The greatest difficulties will be encountered on the last section where it runs along the mountain side, involving many rock cuts, but the grade will not exceed 2.5-10 per cent.

The completion of this line will remove the great drawback experienced by the settlers in these districts in the loss of time in visiting the coast cities, and in getting their produce to the markets. Much of the country through which the line will pass has been sparsely settled on account of the lack of proper transportation facilities, although it contains as fine agricultural land as any in the province, and present indications point to an era of great development when the through service is inaugurated.

The power to operate the line will be brought in its full voltage from lake Bunton, and will be reduced to the required voltage by five substations at various points along the line. Six steel towers, about 200 feet high, will be erected on the New Westminster bridge to carry the high power wires across the Fraser. These towers will consist of iron pillars and lattice work, and will be among the highest and most important structures of their kind yet erected in Canada.

## CENSURE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Monitor.)

REGINA, Sask.—At the recent teachers convention at Moose Jaw the action of the government in withdrawing the privilege of second year university work from collegiate institutes was severely censured, and the request was made for the continuance of this privilege.

In opposing the resolution Professor Murray, president of the university, stated that he would find the needed funds for those students who could not afford to attend the university, but this suggestion was not favorably received, as students of Saskatchewan are not asking for charity, but for the privilege of pursuing their studies as heretofore.

## Indian Reform - LONDON LETTER - Chancellor Aids

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Those who have travelled in Wales or even consulted a timetable with that object in view, need no argument to prove to them how unwieldy and unpronounceable are the names of many of the towns of that country, to those unfamiliar with the language. Justice Bucknill, and the King's remembrance (Master Mellor) had such an experience not many days ago in the lord chief justice's court at the law courts. The occasion was the "nominations" of the sheriffs which was carried out before the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) who, wearing his imposing robes of office, occupied the central seat. The lord chief justice and Justices Grantham, Bucknill and Hamilton were also present, constituting an imposing spectacle in their black gowns and scarlet shoulder sashes. The list of gentlemen now serving as sheriffs in all the counties of England and Wales, with the exception of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, was read out by the King's remembrance. The judges then nominated names to fill the vacancies, three names being chosen from each county. The names will be ultimately sent to the privy council office, and the King will next year "pick" the names of the sheriff for each county.

Considerable amusement was caused by Justice Bicknell's attempt to announce some of the names of the Welsh towns, and Mr. Lloyd George was finally appealed to, to give the correct pronunciation of the names of the towns of his native country.

DETAILS OF GREAT REFORM SCHEME IN INDIA

The final details of the great reform of the Indian Empire have been published.

TO CHANGE HEATING METHOD AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A new heating apparatus is to be installed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the

## CANADA'S MERCHANT MARINE CLAIMS TO HOLD SECOND PLACE

Contracts Let for Establishment of New Lines on the Pacific Coast—Government Also in Field.

SHIPS FOR ORIENT

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada is now recorded as holding second place among the nations in regard to merchant-marine service, and contracts are now on hand for the establishment of several new steamship lines on the Pacific coast. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has two fine vessels under construction in England which are expected to be ready in the spring for the run between Prince Rupert and Seattle.

The British Columbia government is contracting with MacKenzie & Mann for the establishment of at least four distinct lines which will act as feeders for the Canadian Northern Railway when it reaches the coast.

There will be four of these steamers connect with Japan and Hong Kong, four with New Zealand, four with Australia, and there will be others for the northern routes.

It is rumored that the MacKenzie & Mann arrangement will include steamers on the Atlantic also. In any event the boats will be equal to any afloat.

The building of vessels of this type and even of the better class of lake steamers has so far been done in the old country, but a shipbuilding concern from Newcastle is preparing an application for a charter for a company which will probably locate at Halifax, N. S. The capitalization of the company is placed at \$10,000,000. This is expected to come before the present Parliament together with the extensive proposition for the drydocks at Levis, Que., and St. John, N. B.

The increase of registered ships during the last year in Canada was 74, with a tonnage of 3636 tons.

## TO DISCONTINUE FARMING SCHOOL

(Special to The Monitor.)

CALGARY, Alberta.—The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company has decided to discontinue its demonstration farm at Strathmore, as the efforts of the settlers to adopt the methods demonstrated at the farm are such as to render its continuance unnecessary, and it will be conducted hereafter as a supply farm for the Canadian Pacific railroad hotel and dining-car systems in the West. Next year will see new demonstration farms established in the eastern and central sections of the irrigation block, and the soil culture system will be adopted where irrigation is not available.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The government has introduced a university bill with the object of founding a seat of learning in this state.

## ANNOUNCE DELEGATES TO BUENOS AIRES CELEBRATION

Independence Day, International Railway Exposition and Fourth Conference of Pan-American Republics to Be Held in Argentine Capital During Coming Year

(Special to The Monitor.)

BUENOS AIRES—The Argentine Republic and its capital are being brought into international focus, with the approach of the celebration of independence, the exposition, and the fourth conference of the Pan-American republics. To the Pan-American conference, which is to be held in this city and in the calendar for next July, the countries in the International Union of American Republics have already begun to announce their delegates.

This republic has led with the appointment of some of its foremost citizens, men of international reputation, some of them, and none of an inferior grade of ability, to its delegation. This policy naturally will tend to convince the participating nations that the conference is of high importance and, it is hoped, will lead to the appointment by those nations of delegates whose presence at this capital may be viewed by the Argentinians as a compliment to their government, in order that the occasion may be characterized by the greatest harmony and good-will, and hence result in the greatest benefits to all.

The names of the Argentinian delegates, as communicated to United States Minister Charles H. Sherrill, are: Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Luis Maria Brago, Estanislao S. Zeballos, Roque Saenz-Pena, Carlos Rodriguez-Larreta, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Jose A. Terry and Epifanio Portela. Senores Bidau, Terry, Portela, Bermejo and Saenz-Pena are veterans of former conferences. Senores Drago, Zeballos, Saenz-Pena, Rodriguez-Larreta, Montes de Oca and Terry are ex-ministers for foreign affairs, Drago, Zeballos, Saenz-Pena and Rodriguez-Larreta being the Argentinian members of The Hague permanent tribunal. Dr. Bermejo is president of the federal supreme court and was minister of public instruction and justice. Dr. Bidau was formerly professor of international law in the University of Buenos Aires. Dr. Drago is now sitting at The Hague in the north Atlantic fisheries case. Dr. Zeballos has been minister to the United States and now holds the chair of international law at the University of Buenos Aires. Dr.

Saenz-Pena is minister to Italy and former minister to Uruguay and Spain, and is leading candidate for the presidency of the republic. Dr. Rodriguez Larreta has won renown as an orator. Dr. Montes de Oca is a practicing lawyer, professor of constitutional law in the university and represented his country for four years in London, while the boundary question with Chile was under arbitration by King Edward. Dr. Terry is an authority on finance, has held that portfolio and teaches that branch in the university. His knowledge of the subject as affecting international relations constitutes his chief value as a delegate. Dr. Portela is minister to Washington and has represented this country at the capitals of Brazil, Chile and Spain.

The delegates of the United States to this conference will probably be chosen some time in January, after Congress has officially sanctioned participation by making an appropriation.

## ITALIAN MONARCH TO BE ARBITRATOR

MEXICO CITY—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will act as arbitrator for France and Mexico in the dispute over the possession of Clipperton island, west of Mexico.

The Mexican government has received official notice that the King will act in that capacity. Papers setting forth Mexico's claim to the ownership of the island, of which she is now in possession, will be ready for submission in 60 days, it is said at the foreign office today.

## PRESIDENT DIAZ HONORS AMERICAN

MEXICO CITY—Breaking a precedent long since established by not attending private functions, President Diaz Sunday attended a dinner tendered to the American ambassador, David E. Thompson, by Governor Escandon of the federal district.

The presence of President Diaz at the dinner is considered to be an unusual compliment to the American ambassador, who will retire from office tomorrow.

## Special Notice

All MONITOR readers who would like to have us from time to time, send them notice of special trade offerings are cordially invited to send us their address. We will take pleasure in keeping you in touch with our good things. We will not importune you. Simply send your address and occasionally you'll get a courteous letter referring to honest merchandise priced properly low.

The C.F. Wing Co.  
Complete Home Furnishers  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

## A DOLLAR For You

If you send in the most acceptable photograph for the Boys' and Girls' Page of The Monitor among those received each week. This offer is to its young readers. For the second best photograph 50 cents will be paid.

## The Monitor Wants Pictures

of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

## You Can Earn More Money...

by writing a descriptive story of not over 200 words to go with the photograph submitted. In any case put a title on the picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photograph returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Falmouth and St. Paul Streets.

## ESTIMATES GIVE THREE MILLIONS FOR NAVAL SERVICE

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government report (printed in "blue-book" form) on the naval defense question, having been tabled in the Commons, the members are in possession of a complete resume of the subject from the time of the first mention that colonial contributions might prove acceptable to the imperial admiralty up to the time of the final proposition endorsed by the August conference held in London.

The plan for a "naval unit" includes the Dreadnought and supporters as essential. The alternate plan is that of a direct contribution of a Dreadnought to the British navy. The naval bill not yet having been tabled, the country is still in the dark as to the exact proposals to be submitted. In the meantime the estimates have been brought down by the finance minister for the ensuing fiscal year (March, 1910-1911) in which the appropriation for "Canada's naval service" is placed at \$3,675,500. Of this sum, \$675,500 is for purposes not connected with the new naval project and the \$3,000,000 thus designed for that purpose would cover the annual expenditure involved by the larger of the two plans presented by the Canadian delegates. The larger of the two plans suggested by the admiralty alone, would also involve an annual expenditure of \$3,000,000 for maintenance, but the initial cost would exceed that of the former by about \$6,000,000.

It is that larger plan, calling for 11 ships, initial cost approximately \$10,000,000 and annual expenditures \$3,000,000 and not including a "Dreadnought" which the country anticipates will be endorsed in the forthcoming naval bill.

Attention, Holiday Shoppers

Wednesday we will open a department devoted to Fancy Goods, Dolls, Games, Teddy Bears, Polar Bears, Cook's North Pole Dolls, Mottos, Laundry Bags, Tapestry Art Squares, Catechisms and Trinkets of all kinds, besides hundreds of other articles that will surely appeal to the holiday shopper.

This department will be located in our basement salesroom, where special holiday prices will be in effect in all departments. Make sure you visit it.

WATTERS CO.  
545 Washington St., Opp. Adams House

## Opera Jewelry

Diamond, gold or jet necklaces, pendants and ornaments for the hair.  
SMITH PATTERSON CO.  
Wholesale Retail, 32 Summer St., Boston

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudville.  
BOSTON—The Circus Man.  
BOWDOIN SQUARE—The Enemy.  
CASTLE SQUARE—Honor.  
COLONIAL—The Young Turk.  
GLOBE—The City.  
HOLLIS STREET—Detective Sparks.  
KEITH'S—Vaudville.  
MAJESTIC—The Chaperon.  
PARK—A Gentleman from Mississippi.  
PARK—A Gentleman from Mississippi.

Boston Opera House.

MONDAY, 7:45 p. m.—Aida.  
TUESDAY—No performance.  
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—Traviata.  
THURSDAY, 8 p. m.—Rigoletto.  
FRIDAY, 7:45 p. m.—Faust.  
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—Traviata.  
SATURDAY, 7:45 p. m.—Cavalleria and Pagliacci.  
SUNDAY, 8 p. m.—Operatic concert.

Boston Concerts.

MONDAY—Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Mess-Schroeder quartet, Messrs. Brockway and Griggs, assisting artists.  
TUESDAY—Chickering hall, 8 p. m.—cello recital, Mirko Belinski, assisted by Alfred de Voto.  
WEDNESDAY—Jordan hall, 8 p. m., first concert, Boston Singing Club.  
THURSDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., first concert, Cecilia Society.  
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., eighth public rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, M. J. Schumann-Heink and Georges Longy, soloists.  
SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., second piano recital, The Knickerbocker.  
Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra; M. J. Schumann-Heink and Georges Longy, soloists.

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY—"Paid in Full."  
AMERICAN—Vaudville, with Harry Lander.  
ASTOR—"Seven Days."  
BELASCO—"A Matrimony a Failure."  
BLU—The Name on the Door.  
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."  
CASINO—"The Girl and the Wizard."  
COLONIAL—Vaudville.  
COMEDY—"The Melting Pot."  
CRITERION—"Israel."  
DAYS—"The Belle of Brittany."  
EMPIRE—"Inconstant George."  
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."  
GARICK—"The Hired Moon."  
GRAND—"The Widow's Might."  
HACKETT—"Septimus."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.  
HERALD SQUARE—"Old Dutch."  
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.  
HILTON—"The Knickerbocker."  
IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Princess."  
LIBERTY—"Springtime."  
LYRIC—"The Chocolate Soldier"; matinees, "Divorce."  
LYCEUM—"Arsene Lupin."  
MAJESTIC—"Mr. Lode of Kosi."  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.  
Monday evening, "Sapho."  
Tuesday evening, "Les Dragons de Villars."  
Friday evening, "Herodias."  
Saturday afternoon, "Juggler of Notre Dame."  
Saturday evening, "Chimes of Normandy."  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.  
Monday evening, "Lohengrin."  
Wednesday evening, "Il Trovatore."  
Thursday evening, "La Boheme."  
Friday evening, "Aida."  
Saturday afternoon, "Otello."  
Saturday evening, "Tannhauser."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Passing of the Third Sinister Day."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Silver Star."  
NEW THEATRE—Repetoire and opera.  
Monday evening, "The Girl."  
Tuesday, "Czar and Zimmerman."  
Wednesday evening, "Strife."  
Thursday evening, "Strife."  
Thursday afternoon and evening, "Anthony and Cleopatra."  
WEST END—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."  
SAVOY—"The Awakening of Helena Rhode."  
WALLACE'S—"The Fourth Estate."  
WEBER'S—"The China."  
WEST END—"Herod."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.  
AUTORITARIAN—"The Virginian."  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mrs. X."  
COLONIAL—"The Air King."  
CORT—"The Kissed Girl."  
GARICK—"The Yankee Girl."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."  
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Witching Hour."  
ILLINOIS—"Van Allen's Wife."  
LA SALLE—"The Flirting Princess."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.  
OLYMPIC—"A Matinee Idol."  
POWERS—"Love Watches."  
PRINCESS—"The Goddess of Liberty."  
STANDARD—"These are My People."  
WHITNEY—"They Loved a Lassie."

## GERMAN REICHSTAG WILL BE REOPENED TUESDAY BY KAISER

BERLIN—The Kaiser will open the Reichstag tomorrow and his speech from the throne will be delivered in the white hall of the palace. It is expected to contain some interesting forecasts of the imperial policy. The session will be comparatively quiet, it is believed.

The socialists are the only party satisfied with the course of events since the finance bills were passed. The recent by-elections for the Reichstag, and the state and municipal election, show that the drift of political tendencies is strongly toward the socialists. All the bourgeois parties have shown marked weakness before their constituencies.

The deliberations in the Reichstag are expected to touch American affairs. Various points of the American tariff are sure to be discussed in some form, even if no treaty or tariff agreement is presented for ratification. The American exhibition in Berlin will also be discussed.

In the wide range allowed in debates, the pan-German members are likely to bring up the recent declarations of Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, of the aims of German policy.



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## DAVIS TENNIS CUP NOW ASSURED TO AUSTRALIA AGAIN

Brookes and Wilding Win Doubles in Straight Sets From American Challengers McLaughlin and Long.

### SHOULD SEND BEST

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding successfully defended the Dwight F. Davis international tennis trophy today by defeating the American challengers, M. E. McLaughlin and M. H. Long, in the doubles match, three sets to four, the scores being 12-10, 9-7, 6-3. This gives Australia three victories, which assures that country the famous trophy for the coming year.

This is the second time that an effort has been made by this country to bring back the trophy. Last year R. C. Wright and F. B. Alexander were the challengers, and they were defeated, three matches to two, by the same players who defended the trophy this year. The contests last year were hard fought and will long be remembered by those who witnessed them. The cup was won for Australia by Brookes and Wilding from Great Britain, where it had been taken by the famous Doherty brothers.

From the time when it was first announced that America would send McLaughlin and Long as the challengers, the followers of tennis in this country have had but little hope of seeing the trophy return this year. Both are western players of much merit and promise, but they are considerably behind our leading players. They were entered in the annual championship tournament at Newport, but neither was able to get in the challenger round. McLaughlin showed up the best securing a place in the final round where he was defeated by former champion W. J. Clothier, who met defeat at the hands of Champion W. A. Larned.

The right to challenge Australia was won by America over Great Britain in the preliminary round held on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club last September. Clothier, Larned, Hackett and Alexander won all their contests, but as none of these players were willing to take the long trip, the United States Lawn Tennis Association named McLaughlin and Long as challengers. Had the players who won the preliminary event been able to make the trip there is little question but what the trophy would be coming to its home again.

Conditions surrounding the trophy today are rather peculiar. It is held in Australia, a country very inaccessible to America or England, the two leading tennis playing countries. It was won for that country by two Australians who received their tennis knowledge in England during their college days. Brookes is rated as one of the best tennis players of the day, and Wilding is but little below him. These two players, however, are the only two in Australia who compare at all favorably with the 12 leading tennis players of the United States and Great Britain, and it is due to their work that the cup is held in that far off country.

The advisability of the United States or Great Britain trying for the trophy unless they can send their best players is very questionable. Sending second-rate men to meet the two experts is not only courting defeat, but places the two nations in the light of being behind in the great game, a condition which is not true. It also means the expending of a large sum of money to no successful end.

When Mr. Davis presented the trophy he had as his object the developing of international matches in which the best players of the world would take part. His intention was successful up to the time it went to Australia, as such men as R. F. and H. L. Dougherty of England, M. D. Whitman, W. J. Clothier, W. A. Larned, Ward and Davis, H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander of the United States and N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding of Australia took part in the matches, furnishing some of the keenest tennis ever seen. It is to be hoped that either this country or England will be able to send its best men to Australia next year and then to the country winning the trophy will go the credit of having won from the best that could be sent against it. Until such a team can be sent it would seem fairer to the challenger as well as to the defender to not try to win back the trophy.

### TOLINS ON CORNELL CHESS TEAM.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Louis Tolins, '12, has been chosen to represent Cornell at the triangular chess tournament, between Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown universities, to be held in New York during the Christmas vacation. The choice for a second board lies between Frank C. Perkins, '12, and M. R. Sanderson, '12, who are now competing for that position. The university championship was won by Louis Tolins, '12, president of the club.

### NEW MOTORCYCLE RECORD.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The mile record for motorcycles, 54.45s., has been broken by W. G. Collins on a 10-horsepower machine. His new record is 53.45s.

### HOUSER ELECTED CAPTAIN.

CARLETON—The Carleton Indian football team has elected Peter Houser captain of the team for next season.

## Fail to Win Davis Tennis Trophy



MAURICE E. McLAUGHLIN. MELVILLE H. LONG.

## American Association Batting Average 1909

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	AV.
Spencer, Ed., St. Paul	24	112	8	37	6	0	2	7	.330
O'Neill, Minneapolis	144	548	65	192	23	10	2	7	.296
Clarke, Willie, Toledo	20	78	3	17	1	0	0	5	.293
Hoyt, St. Paul	20	78	3	26	3	0	1	9	.292
Cravath, Minneapolis	417	1,600	129	523	71	4	16	21	.290
Krueger, Columbus	168	670	82	194	24	6	0	28	.289
Hickman, Toledo	167	644	79	183	49	7	5	13	.284
Elwood, Toledo	148	545	64	154	33	2	2	17	.282
Beckley, Kansas City	113	428	41	120	16	3	1	18	.280
Handall, Milwaukee	167	620	91	173	20	7	3	28	.279
Cork, Indianapolis	152	575	67	166	37	6	5	26	.278
Freeman, Toledo	157	556	75	157	16	1	1	16	.278
Smith, Indianapolis	21	70	11	21	7	0	1	3	.276
Low, Kansas City	125	491	29	135	23	0	1	17	.275
Conditon, Columbus	168	669	62	183	26	7	2	29	.272
James, Columbus	117	408	35	112	23	16	1	10	.274
Hayden, Indianapolis	168	651	71	178	29	9	1	30	.273
Collins, Minneapolis	152	556	61	152	21	3	2	12	.272
Downs, Minneapolis	167	652	67	177	44	11	2	19	.272
Smoot, Toledo	157	564	60	156	17	9	3	39	.270
Spiller, St. Paul	147	544	46	166	16	0	1	6	.269
Thielman, Louisville	37	105	13	28	5	0	1	3	.267
Hickman, Toledo	162	608	90	162	14	8	1	29	.266
Young, St. Paul	149	519	24	132	12	0	1	18	.265
Pyron, St. Paul	119	432	61	120	26	3	4	11	.265
Hallman, Kansas City	152	546	71	144	19	4	1	23	.264
Collins, Minneapolis	152	556	61	152	21	3	2	12	.264
Carlisle, Kansas City	127	427	49	110	14	7	4	24	.258
Pottmann, Louisville	24	62	3	16	2	1	4	3	.258
Ward, St. Paul	125	491	29	135	23	0	1	17	.257
Quinn, Louisville and Columbus	145	501	37	129	18	1	1	27	.257
Carlsch, St. Paul	118	374	32	96	14	4	1	13	.250
Young, St. Paul	149	519	24	132	12	0	1	18	.250
Liese, St. Paul	120	429	41	108	17	4	2	26	.250
Rafferty, Toledo	48	174	22	44	5	1	1	6	.250
Ray, St. Paul	149	519	24	132	12	0	1	18	.250
Landreth, Louisville	45	159	12	40	7	1	1	5	.250
McDonough, Indianapolis	75	298	34	67	10	0	4	24	.250
Frederick, Louisville	39	144	15	36	5	4	1	4	.250
Chadbourne, Indianapolis	129	484	29	119	8	6	1	20	.249
Odwell, Columbus	158	618	82	154	25	7	2	32	.249
Hoschetter, Milwaukee	80	277	18	69	8	0	1	1	.249
Chadbourne, Indianapolis	129	484	29	119	8	6	1	20	.249
Olstead, Minneapolis	42	121	12	30	5	1	1	1	.248
Collins, Orth, Minneapolis	37	137	18	34	2	4	8	2	.248
Abbot, Toledo	142	506	39	126	10	1	1	27	.246
Burke, Indianapolis	139	509	54	125	14	0	1	21	.246
McGinn, Milwaukee	160	559	65	137	19	6	3	29	.242
Harvey, St. Paul	129	484	29	119	8	6	1	20	.242
Halla, Louisville	39	106	9	26	4	1	1	4	.245
Hetting, Kansas City	143	493	48	120	25	3	0	26	.244
Huntley, Louisville	126	467	33	114	14	0	5	12	.244
Strunk, Milwaukee	112	434	47	106	10	6	3	10	.244
Tate, Louisville	79	296	26	65	10	4	1	11	.244
Harvey, St. Paul	129	484	29	119	8	6	1	20	.244
Shaw, Indianapolis	42	121	12	30	5	1	1	1	.244
La Rue, Columbus	21	74	4	18	2	0	1	3	.244
Gill, Minneapolis	126	467	33	114	14	0	5	12	.242
Barrett, Milwaukee	67	252	32	60	7	4	3	14	.238
Olson, Louisville	170	633	62	151	22	7	1	28	.238
Boucher, St. Paul	67	252	32	60	7	4	3	14	.238
Wakeland, Indianapolis	17	59	4	14	2	0	1	1	.238
Barry, Milwaukee	150	584	67	137	18	2	3	29	.236
Delehanty, Louisville	134	503	35	119	22	3	3	16	.236
Rios, Minneapolis	147	464	46	106	16	0	1	6	.236
Steele, St. Paul	18	51	4	12	1	1	1	2	.235
Priel, Columbus	134	470	38	110	10	3	1	15	.234
Young, St. Paul	149	519	24	132	12	0	1	18	.234
Woodruff, Louisville	156	583	66	135	17	7	1	23	.231
Sullivan, St. Paul	137	495	40	114	19	4	1	12	.230
Davis, St. Paul	155	523	60	124	16	0	2	18	.229
Robinson, Clyde, Milwaukee	144	541	60	123	20	2	0	18	.227
Edmondson, Minneapolis	27	97	7	22	4	1	3	6	.227
Dell, Louisville	60	228	32	54	4	2	1	3	.226
Salm, Louisville	60	195	17	44	4	2	1	3	.226
Hall, St. Paul	28	80	6	18	6	0	1	2	.225
Williams, Indianapolis	154	421	32	115	4	1	16	20	.224
Keybold, Toledo	43	144	24	32	2	1	1	10	.224
Wheeler, Minneapolis	25	90	8	20	4	1	2	3	.222
McDonough, Indianapolis	75	298	34	67	10	0	4	24	.221
McCarthy, Toledo	128	507	58	112	19	5	3	24	.221
Goodwin, Columbus	45	113	9	25	7	0	1	4	.221
Wright, John, Kansas City	113	404	34	104	10	1	1	1	.221
Rapp, Minneapolis	28	78	4	17	2	1	1	2	.218
Davidson, Indianapolis	74	298	27	58	3	1	30	13	.216
Cherry, Indianapolis	9	19	1	4	0	0	1	1	.216
Hughes, Louisville	108	326	34	70	8	2	2	12	.214
Glaze, Indianapolis	40	98	3	21	2	0	6	2	.214
Kuiper, Indianapolis	20	24	2	5	1	0	1	1	.213
Pickering, Minneapolis	70	244	23	52	5	1	1	14	.213
Wright, Columbus and St. Paul	113	526	25	112	20	5	17	12	.213
Shaw, St. Paul	129	484	29	119	8	6	1	20	.213
O'Brien, St. Paul	111	394	44	84	10	1	1	8	.212
Land, Toledo	83	292	22	62	6	3	1	14	.212
Gehring, St. Paul	125	491	29	135	23	0	1	17	.212
Green, Toledo	32	85	11	18	3	0	3	4	.212
Moore, Kansas City	19	66	1	14	1	0	2	2	.212
Brashers, Kansas City	159	529	53	115	20	4	3	20	.211
Shaw, St. Paul	129	484	29	119	8	6	1	20	.211
Hogg, Louisville	37	100	3	21	2	1	0	6	.210
Wright, Columbus	41	154	18	28	3	2	8	4	.207
Wheeler, St. Paul	38	115	17	24	3	1	1	6	.207
Hopke, Indianapolis	134	440	37	91	12	1	20	6	.207
Moran, Milwaukee	77	246	24	51	12	1	1	6	.207
Nelson, St. Paul and Columbus	27	55	5	11	4	1	4	4	.207
Cockman, St. Paul	111	361	25	74	14	2	13	12	.205
Graham, Indianapolis	40	93	12	19	3	2	5	1	.204
Schneckenfogel, Columbus	90	222	16	45	16	1	17	1	.203
Peltz, Louisville	90	257	21	52	8	0	3	14	.202
Selby, Louisville	41	90	11	18	3	0	3	2	.200
Breen, St. Paul	23	40	9	16	3	1	2	2	.200

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CLUB BATTING RECORD—YEAR 1909.

Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	AV.
Columbus	198	587	64	147	18	20	73	15	.277
Toledo	170	542	64	147	18	20	73	15	.277
Minneapolis	167	523	56	128	16	11	60	15	.267
St. Paul	165	471	46	119	14	10	36	17	.257
Indianapolis	168	542	57	127	18	15	45	10	.254
Louisville	170	527	51	127	15	10	42	13	.253
Milwaukee	174	552	59	129	15	15	48	39	.252
Kansas City	167	503	53	111	14	16	38	12	.244

\*Including tie games.

### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TO MEET.

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States will be held at the Murray Hill hotel, Tuesday, Dec. 28. A number of addresses will be made by men prominently connected with college athletics, among those who will speak being: Chancellor J. R. Day of Syracuse University, Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard, Prof. Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University and Dr. J. H. McCurdy of Springfield Training school. The speeches will occupy the morning session of the organization and in the afternoon the members will discuss questions dealing with various college sports. Several committees have been at work on the subjects of summer baseball, track athletics, etc., and their opinions regarding these branches will be presented before the association.

### ALMENDAREZ TEAM AGAIN WINS.

HAVANA—The Detroit American baseball nine was defeated here Sunday by a score of 4 to 1, by the Almendarez team.

### FELTON CAPTAIN OF DICKINSON.

CARLETON—The captain of the Dickinson eleven for the season of 1910 has been chosen. He is John L. Felton.

## SIXTY MEN REPORT AT PENNSYLVANIA FOR SOCCER TEAM

Largest Number of Candidates in History of Soccer at That University Start Practice.

### BRIGHT PROSPECTS

PHILADELPHIA—Captain F



## MR. HIBBARD ISSUES REPLY TO SAUNDERS' PLEA TO WITHDRAW

(Continued from Page One.)

the time of my taking office I was subjected to personal criticism for keeping my pledge of a non-partisan administration. Later, it became mild abuse, still later, a torrent of abuse, and now it has become persecution.

"You say I am not as available a candidate as Mr. Storror for the reason that I, during my term of office, have made enemies. Very true. But if I should retire from this contest, Mr. Fitzgerald would surely be elected.

"The high-handed and autocratic methods employed by Mr. Storror when he was chairman of the school committee would absolutely prevent his election.

"Mr. Storror's candidacy was doomed at the start by the unfortunate handling of it. His right is as absolute as that of any other citizen to be a candidate for mayor, and on the adoption of plan No. 2 he should at once have taken out papers and made his entry in full compliance with the spirit of the law, instead of waiting for a self-appointed committee, selected primarily for the sole purpose of nominating him, to tell the 600,000 odd people of Boston whom their candidate should be.

"I do not recognize my inability to secure the election even in the event of Mr. Storror remaining in the fight.

"It is well to remember that the campaign is yet to be made, and I have confidence enough in the people to feel that once the facts of my administration are set forth I can depend on the result.

"The recent correspondence between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Storror over gift and split contracts, an issue of municipal administration entirely eliminated in my administration, has most certainly given me no fears as to my candidacy.

"If Mr. Storror's ambition is first to protect the city, and his candidacy is merely incidental to that, he has the solution of the problem in his own hands.

"I feel justified in the position which I have taken."

Mr. Storror will take his second trip to South Boston tonight in response to invitations from several Democratic organizations the members of which desire to meet him and assure him of their support in the coming campaign. The activity manifested in South Boston since Mr. Storror's first visit there Saturday night gives indication of his exceptional strength in the peninsular district which has been considered a stronghold for ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

The second headquarters formally to be opened by Mr. Storror will be in the Lomasney stronghold in ward 8, arrangements having been made for Mr. Storror to appear there early this week at Fishman hall to meet the voters who are supporting him or desire to support him in this campaign. These headquarters have been opened for some days now, but Mr. Storror has not yet had a chance to go there personally and meet the men who are desirous of supporting him.

For the present Mr. Storror is holding a daily reception particularly for the young voters of the city at his headquarters in the Kimball building. He has reserved the hour between 5:30 and 6:30 p. m. for the reception of those who desire to meet him there; while he is very willing to meet everybody who comes, he wants it understood that this is particularly for the young voters of Boston.

A wholesale shifting of the Democratic leaders in South Boston to the cause of Mr. Storror and municipal reform is due today, according to prominent Democrats identified with the peninsula district politics, and it is believed that within the next two weeks the support for Mr. Storror in that locality will be so strong that he can safely count on carrying wards 14 and 16, with a good chance of having a majority in 15 and breaking even with Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald in ward 13, which long has been the banner Democratic ward of Boston.

Supporters of Mr. Storror and the Citizens Municipal League believe this indicates a victory for Mr. Storror, as it has been conceded that these wards have been strongly Fitzgerald for many years and that now Mr. Fitzgerald will be compelled to get in more effective work in the East Boston and Charlestown wards and in wards 6 and 8 in Boston proper.

John F. Fitzgerald opened his campaign Sunday afternoon when he appeared at a meeting of the Douglas Club in South Boston and spoke to several hundred voters of the district.

## "CLOTH OF GOLD" FOR DINNER TABLE

LONDON.—Hostesses who pride themselves on cultivating the very latest mode will invite their guests to dine off a table of "cloth of gold" this season, says the Chicago Examiner.

The "cloth of gold" table is the idea of the Society of Artists, and it is included among a collection of new table decorations displayed in the society's gallery.

The "cloth of gold" is a thick paper fabric which cleverly simulates gold cloth and gleams richly through a tablecloth of fine old lace. The fabric is applied to a board the exact size of the table, which is in turn fitted over the original table top.

PICKS GOV. HARMON TO RUN. RICHMOND, Va.—Former Gov. R. B. Glenn of North Carolina says: "Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, will be the next presidential nominee of the Democratic party, in my judgment."

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### CHELSEA.

Lorne B. Hulsman, principal of the Oxford high school, will come to the Chelsea high school as sub-principal after the Christmas vacation.

The board of control will give a public hearing Dec. 1 in relation to laying out and accepting that part of Grove street which lies between Snurtleff street and Broadway.

The plan of having the school sessions begin at 8:30 a. m. as begun today is understood to be an experiment and not yet a permanent arrangement.

### READING.

John F. Burnham has sold for George E. Lang a large farm in Reading, near the municipal water works, consisting of a seven-room house, barn and three poultry houses and 13 acres of land. The purchaser, A. E. Greeley, of Rhodes Bros., Boston, will occupy the premises early next month.

James Hamilton has purchased the dwelling and land at 102 Bancroft avenue, Reading, and is installing modern improvements.

### MEDFORD.

The class of '09 Medford high school is to hold its first annual reunion in the high school hall Christmas eve.

The Neighborhood Club is to present two evenings of dramatic entertainments, Dec. 3 and 4 in the club house hall at West Medford.

Byron Green, for 23 years station agent at the Boston & Maine depot at Merrimack, has been promoted to station agent at Medford and Fred E. Chesley, who was in charge here, has been promoted to the Reading station.

### WALTHAM.

It is expected that the board of aldermen tonight will definitely arrange for the appointment of three members of a commission—one of whom is to be an architect or engineer—to have in charge the selection of a site and the plans and the supervision of the construction of the proposed new city hall.

The executive committee of the high school alumni, at their meeting at the high school tonight, will arrange for the annual ball of the association.

### REVERE.

The state tax for this town this year is \$59,450.07. The town loses \$450 by the change in the corporation tax law.

Miss Helen M. Westgate, one of the ninth grade teachers of the McKinley school, has resigned her position and takes a similar one in Cambridge today.

### TAUNTON.

Attorney Fred S. Hall again will take up the case of the creditors of the Taunton Safe Deposit & Trust Company against the stockholders.

At the first election to be held under Taunton's new charter there will be two candidates for mayor and 26 for the municipal council of nine.

## GOES IMMIGRANT FASHION TO STUDY

NEW YORK.—Keith Murdock, who is making a trip around the world in the steerage of various vessels and studying the question of immigration in the interest of the Australian government, arrived here in the third cabin of the Cunard steamship Mauretania.

In a general way he stated that he believed, from what he had seen, that the Scandinavians are the most desirable immigrants, and he believed that the Australian government would act on his recommendation and offer some inducements for the people migrating from Scandinavian countries to go to Australia.

## LAWYER RESTING AFTER OIL FIGHT

ST. PAUL, Minn.—After a pursuit of three years and five days, after taking evidence amounting to 10,000 printed pages and after a verbal argument occupying two whole days, Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul will have a respite from the warfare of the government against the Standard Oil Company, but will probably be forced to take up again the battle at a later date, joining issues before the United States supreme court with the ablest counsel in the United States, in the final decisive struggle against the trust.

## NEW LAW DELAYS MARRIAGES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An act of delay passed by the last General Assembly which provides that marriage licenses cannot legally become effective until five days after they are obtained goes into effect here Dec. 1.

## AMERICANS HELD IN PARIS.

PARIS.—Four men and a woman who have posed here as American millionaires but are alleged to consist of a gang of international swindlers were arrested today charged with extensive stealing and the defrauding of jewelers.

## AGITATE STATE PROHIBITION.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Members of the Worcester branch of the W. C. T. U. are discussing plans for conducting a campaign for state prohibition in Massachusetts.

## MOORISH TRIBES SURRENDER.

MELILLA, Morocco.—The chiefs of the important Moroccan tribes of Kabyles, Beni Boufleur and Beni Sidel today, with much ceremony, made formal submission to General Marina.

### MELROSE.

A meeting of the board of aldermen will be held this evening to pass upon the election warrant and to discuss the matter of installing motor fire apparatus at the central fire station.

The high school classes have elected the following officers for the year: Seniors, president, Frank Stevens; vice-president, Ralph Foster; secretary, Miss Virginia Thompson; treasurer, Langley Roake. Juniors, president, Roger Winslow; vice-president, Ralph Cram; secretary, Miss Ruth Hoyt; treasurer, Earle Page. Sophomores, president, Charles Johnson; vice-president, William Milton; secretary, Raymond Sackett; treasurer, Floyd Moore. Freshmen, president, Fred McGregor; vice-president, Parker Merrill; secretary, Miss Lillian Ross; treasurer, Lawrence Cox.

### HYDE PARK.

The metropolitan park commissioners have made improvements in the grading of the Stony Brook reservation grounds. The Hazelwood and Clarendon Hills Improvement Association will meet in the Universalist church tomorrow evening.

The Cup Bearers Circle of the King's Daughters will give an entertainment in the First Union chapel, Readville, this evening.

### MALDEN.

An entire new set of ballot boxes has been ordered by City Clerk Laverett D. Holden, and will be used the first time at the city election Dec. 14.

Two no-license rallies were held last evening.

The Universalist Mens Club is to hold a ladies' night at the parish house Tuesday evening, when the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs will furnish entertainment.

### BEVERLY.

The Baptist Bible school will have a course of five entertainments this winter, beginning Dec. 15.

F. Hopkinson Smith, the author, will give a reading before the Lothrop Club on Dec. 7.

The annual reception of the Beverly Improvement Society will be held Dec. 8. Prof. Joseph Beale will be the speaker and members of the city council have been invited to be present.

### EVERETT.

Arthur W. Hatch has announced himself the majority candidate of the Everett Citizens Association.

Former Principal Armstrong of the Center school has withdrawn his candidacy for membership on the school committee.

### NEWTON.

"The Struggle in the World's Yard" is the subject of the last lecture in the Read fund course, to be given tonight by John M. Tyler, professor of biology, Amherst College, in the hall of the Bigelow school, Park street.

## WIRELESS CLASS AT MEDFORD HIGH

The wireless telegraph class of the Medford high school, consisting of 25 members, has been formed and will commence active study this week. This is the first high school in the state to inaugurate a wireless telegraphy class.

The preliminary work of setting up the apparatus and getting it in running order has been completed at the school building, the wire extending many feet above the roof. While the class was at work perfecting the apparatus members heard Wilmington, Del., sending reports of the movements of ships to Manhattan Beach, N. Y.

Harold Power, who is a pupil at the school, and is to be assistant instructor in this class, set up the apparatus while the Harvard-Yale game was in progress, received reports of the game and gave bulletins.

## MEDFORD MOVES THE CITY OFFICES

Mayor Clifford M. Brewer of Medford has moved the city's executive offices, on account of the growing need of larger accommodations, from the historic city hall to a building no less historic on High street, opposite the city hall.

The building in which the new offices are located was erected as a private dwelling in 1745, and was later used as Simpson's hotel until 1866. It has old-fashioned fireplaces, deep-set windows and spacious window seats. These old-fashioned effects are to remain, but new floors, ceilings and electric lights and telephone systems have been installed, making the suite unequalled in the state. Thomas Seccomb, town clerk of Medford, built the house, and he was one of the volunteers aroused by Paul Revere, who passed there on his way to Lexington, arousing the building's sleeping inmates, on his famous ride.

### NEW CONSULATE IN CANADA.

NEW YORK.—The increasing immigration in the prairie provinces of Canada has resulted in a decision of Austria to establish a new consulate in Winnipeg for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia on the first of the year. Dr. H. Schwegel, the Austro-Hungary consul at Montreal, has been selected for the new post.

### BROCKTON TO HEAR EDUCATOR.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Whittman Teachers Association has been invited by the Brockton Teachers Association to be the latter's guests at the lecture which Booker T. Washington will deliver in Brockton Tuesday evening.

## FEDERAL REGULATED LAND DEVELOPMENT IS BALLINGER ADVICE

(Continued from Page One.)

of asking Congress to authorize the President to reserve certain areas of these lands for the purpose of affording a supply of fuel oil for the future use of the navy.

Relative to unsurveyed railroad lands in national forests he recommends "that Congress be asked to make an appropriation sufficient to survey these lands, impose a lien upon them for the reimbursement of the cost thereof, and give authority to compel a prompt reimbursement."

The section devoted to power sites is particularly interesting. It says: "If the federal government desires to exercise control or supervision over water-power development on the public domain, it can only do so by limitations imposed upon the disposal of power and reservoir sites upon the public lands, the waters of the streams being subject to state jurisdiction in their appropriation and beneficial use. I would, therefore, advise that the Congress be asked to enact a measure that will authorize the classification of all lands capable of being used for water-power development, and to direct their disposal, through this department, under substantially the following conditions:

"That the title to such lands be reserved in the federal government, and only an easement granted for the purpose of developing and transmitting electrical power for private and public use, and for the storage of waters for power, irrigation, and other uses;

"That such easement be granted for a limited period, with a maximum of at least 30 years, and the option of renewal for stated periods upon agreed terms;

"That entry shall be accompanied by plans and specifications covering the works sought to be installed, and covering the maximum horsepower capable of development at such site; also, that a substantial entry fee be paid to show good faith, and that a transfer to the United States of the necessary water rights to permit of the estimated power development be made;

"That the construction period allowed for the development of at least 25 per cent of such power shall not extend beyond four years, or such further time as may be granted by the secretary of the interior upon a proper showing;

"That a moderate charge shall be made on the capital invested, or upon the gross earnings of the project for the first 10 years of operation, adjusted at each subsequent 10-year period, and equitably determined by appraisement;

"That all rights and easements shall be forfeitable for failure to make development within the limitations imposed or upon entry into any contract or combination to charge or fix rates beyond a reasonable profit on the investment and cost of operation, or entry into any agreement or combination to limit the supply of electrical current, or failure to operate the plant; and,

"That all books and accounts shall always be subject to the inspection of the department."

Relative to the reclamation service he reaffirms his recommendations made Aug. 2 of this year from the field when he was in the midst of his western tour, calling for a large issue of irrigation bonds for the purpose of carrying on the work.

On Indian affairs he says: "My personal visitation to some of the non-reservation Indian schools convinces me that certain of them should be abolished. It is my purpose to abandon at the end of this school year such of these schools as are not sufficiently promoting the public service, and where retained, in such instances as possible, to concentrate the energies of the department on the development of agricultural and industrial schools."

For Alaska he recommends that the necessary appropriations be made for the initiation of geodetic surveys and that the secretary of the interior be authorized to carry on these surveys by engineers in his department.

Of national parks and reservations the report says: "My inspection of the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks during the past summer convinces me that the government should adopt a more advanced policy respecting their maintenance, improvement and operation."

## DEALERS OBJECT TO PARCEL POST

COLFAX, Wash.—Merchants are opposed to the parcel post, which they say would result in the sending of large sums of money from this part of the country to the catalogue houses in the large cities.

The matter was discussed by business men who had investigated to ascertain what amount is now being sent out from here to these houses and the results were astonishing.

Investigation at the postoffice showed that two catalogue houses had received \$640 in six days preceding the investigation, and that for the 30 days preceding there had been sent through the Colfax postoffice \$3100 to these two houses, an average of more than \$100 per day.

This is sent by postoffice money-order and does not include money sent by express or by bank drafts. If this rate applies to other towns, it means that 100 towns the size of Colfax would send more than \$3,650,000 a year to these houses through postoffice money-orders alone.

## WORLD'S SAILORS ARE TO ORGANIZE

Delegates Representing Half a Million Seamen Meet Today in New York for Preliminary Steps.

NEW YORK.—Delegates representing over 500,000 sailors in every American and Canadian port on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf and Great Lake coasts, met here today in a convention, the object of which is to weld the marine workers of the world into a single gigantic union. J. Havelock Wilson, leader of the British seamen and member of the English Parliament, presided at the opening session.

The movement for an international sailors' organization originated in England.

With the perfecting of the international union, the seamen contemplate the formulation of a series of demands which will be presented to the employers. They are confident that with 500,000 men in America and all of the European sailors ready to strike if the demands are not acceded to the employers will capitulate. Among the demands will be:

Uniform wage scales for long and short voyages.

The number of engine room and boiler room employees carried on each ship to be regulated according to the coal tonnage of the ship.

The selection of every crew to be under the supervision of a representative of the sailors' union, to safeguard the interests of the sailors.

## CLOSE ARGUMENT IN STEEL CASES

Number of Defendants Has Been Reduced From 38 to 15 Since the Beginning of the Trial.

The closing argument to the jury in the steel cases before Judge Harris in the superior criminal court begins late this afternoon. The names of the defendants that go to the jury are as follows: The Phoenix Iron Company, the Canton Bridge Company, the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company, the Eastern Bridge and Structural Company, the New England Structural Company, the Boston Bridge Works, Harry O. Rust, George C. Bartram, Frank E. White, Charles Penney, A. F. Miller, Jr., John F. Britton, Harry C. Collins, Elmer F. Smith and Benjamin K. Gorham.

There were originally 38 defendants. This number has been reduced by successive eliminations during the course of the trial to the present number. Two parties were excused today, the American Bridge Company and E. B. Stearns, their Boston agent, Judge Harris directing a verdict of not guilty for them.

## PLACING A DESERT ON NATION'S MAP

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—L. F. Biggs, assistant chief of the Geological Survey, is busy with a corps of six engineers making the preliminary survey of the Ivanpah triangulation.

This is one of the most important surveys undertaken by the government in a number of months, and will result in placing all that section of desert from Barnwell, in this county, to Rhyolite, Nevada, on the map.

Biggs' engineers are taking the elevations. Following him will come a party of engineers making the triangulation, and after them will come the geologists. From the data secured by these three departments the topographical map will be made by the government.

The survey will be officially known as the Ivanpah quadrangle, and will embrace most of the rich mineral belt of Southern California.

## LE BLANC FACES CONTEMPT.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Toby Le Blanc, brother-in-law of Clarence F. Glover, was arraigned today on a charge of contempt for refusal to answer questions at a hearing in connection with the Glover case Saturday.

Le Blanc today expressed a willingness to talk and the taking of the testimony began in secret. Le Blanc asked for counsel, and some one will be sent from the district attorney's office.

## ADVANCE WESTERN RATE CASES.

WASHINGTON.—The government today in the United States supreme court submitted a motion to advance cases of the interstate commerce commission against the Rock Island and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the case involving Missouri river rates recently declared to be unconstitutional. The opposing counsel agreed.

## HYDE PARK RECEPTION TONIGHT.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—In commemoration of the sixth anniversary of his installation as rector of Christ Episcopal church, the Rev. William H. Dewart and Mrs. Dewart will receive his parishioners at their home on Brush Hill road this evening.

## PROF. D. A. WOODWARD PASSES ON.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Prof. David A. Woodward, artist, former head of Maryland Institute of Art and a Knight Templar, passed away today at his home near Relay.

## HEAR FROM MISSING BOAT.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Word was received here that the auxiliary power and sailboat Chalfonte with a crew of four men, which had been missing since last Tuesday, put in at Jones inlet, Long Island.

## NAVAL ARCHITECTS OF TECHNOLOGY TO INSPECT SHIPYARDS

The members of the Naval Architects Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are planning a trip that will eclipse all others ever undertaken by them, comprising a tour of all the important shipyards along the Atlantic coast, visiting on the way Quincy, New York, Baltimore, Newport News and Washington.

The members will inspect the work at these places and gather data for the working out of these, which are necessary before the final awarding of the degree for the naval architecture course.

For Dec. 10 the students are planning a visit to the Fore River Shipbuilding works and about 40 have already signified their intention of going.

Tomorrow evening the members of the staff of the student daily, The Tech, will hold their first dinner of the year, at which a number of editors and members of the board will talk, and some of the faculty will speak. The methods of working and getting out the paper will be taken up in detail.

The speakers will be Isaac W. Litchfield '85, a member of the original board of editors which started the paper in 1881 as a bimonthly publication; W. F. Dolke '08, managing editor of the Tech of 1908; Richard R. Kappeler '11, the present general manager, and Norman DeForest '11, the present business manager.

## CHILE WILL SIGN ALSOP PROTOCOL

WASHINGTON.—The protocol setting forth the terms under which the old Alsop claim against Chile is expected to be arbitrated by King Edward VII, will probably be signed at Santiago today. The American government will be represented by the signature of Charge d'Affaires Pierrepoint. Though the arbitration will be technically before King Edward, the real work will be done by eminent jurists of his appointment.

The settlement of the claim is the first victory for the state department under the present administration.

LONDON.—A request that King Edward mediate the Alsop claim dispute between the United States and Chile was made by the United States through the foreign office today.

Later in the day a similar request was received from the Chilean government. In forwarding these requests to King Edward it is understood that the foreign office advised his majesty that there is no reason why he should not accept.

## URGES SUPPORT FOR BRITISH NAVY

WINNIPEG.—"It is time for Canada to chip in and give Great Britain the money to build up her navy," said Sir William Van Horne recently.

"Let Canada give Great Britain a contribution," said Sir William. "We are not able to have a Canadian navy yet." But that was all he would say about the navy. "I'll leave the rest of the debate to the politicians," he declared.

Sir William's convictions on the British budget were expressed when he said: "Well, Britain can't have dreadnoughts without the money to pay for them, and it's got to come from somewhere."

## MORE EVICTIONS DUE FOR LUDLOW

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The 300 members of the striking Polish families who were evicted Saturday from the houses owned by the Ludlow Manufacturing Association are this morning still camping in the streets beside piles of their household goods.

Agent Stevens for the company said today that the evictions will continue until all of the company's houses, in which about 200 members of strikers' families are now living, have been emptied to make room for incoming employees.

## OIL MAN TO BE TRIED TODAY.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis will be placed on trial here today for alleged false swearing in connection with an affidavit filed by Mr. Pierce when the reorganized Waters-Pierce Oil Company reentered the state in 1900, after having been ousted for violation of the anti-trust law.

## WORCESTER COMPANY EXPANDS.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Warren Leather Goods Company of this city has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$100,000 by an issue of \$70,000 in additional stock.

## MRS. GARDNER OPENS COURT.

Mrs. John L. Gardner has decided to open Fenway Court to the public today and Tuesday, so great was the attendance last week. Two hundred tickets only are issued for each day, as usual.

## INTEREST OF NEW ENGLAND TO OBTAIN SUGAR TRUST POWER

(Continued from Page One.)

and their presence thereon is taken as a guarantee of conservative and sound management. The New England investors are desirous that a thorough housecleaning shall be proceeded with and that the affairs of the corporation shall be placed on a basis that shall be above question.

WASHINGTON.—A sweeping investigation of the sugar trust by Congress seems assured. Senator Borah will not be obstructed by Senate bosses in getting a resolution through the Senate calling for a committee of inquiry into all phases of the sugar trust.

Among those who will support Mr. Borah are Senators Connors, Burkett, Bristow, Brown of Nebraska, Dooliver, Curtis, Culbertson, Daniel and Bailey. Senator Aldrich will not try to stop the movement if the President and attorney-general tell him that an investigation will not embarrass the legal procedure against the trust. His attitude is that anything the party decides on about sugar will get his vote. Legislators who have arrived here for the session strongly favor an investigation.

There is good reason to believe that if the department of justice retains special counsel in the prospective cases against the sugar trust, Frank B. Kellogg will be offered the post.

Mr. Kellogg since his arrival here has been in constant conference with Attorney-General Wickham relative to the Standard Oil case. He said that the case of the government against the Harriman merger of the Union



## MAINE TO RECEIVE TWENTY MILLIONS FOR POTATO YIELD

Immense Harvests in Aroostook and Other Counties Bring Wealth to Companies Growing Them.

### FARM VALUES RISE

The official announcement of 23,000,000 bushels of potatoes raised in Aroostook county, Me., this season, backed by the conservative estimate of 17,000,000 more in the older portions of the state, tells the story of a cash crop of rapidly increasing magnitude, says the Boston Globe.

At going prices this means from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but the great majority will hold for a higher price later on. This means also from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000 profit to the growers, and explains why, in so many towns and cities, business men are being incorporated to engage in the business of potato growing on an extensive scale.

Such corporations have been in operation in Sagadahoc and Penobscot as well as Aroostook counties, and within the past few weeks several more have been organized. These bodies purchase, or lease farm lands, some of which have been long neglected, and, applying good business methods, realize a handsome profit.

The result is that farm property all over Maine has within the past five years increased in value from 40 to 60 percent, and in cases much more.

The most notable sale is that of the Rev. G. M. Park farm in Presque Isle. It was thought that Mr. Park realized a good sum when, a few years ago, he sold for \$11,000, but within the past few months one of the largest potato seed houses paid \$35,000 for the same property.

The increase noted in every locality is largely due to profits realized from potatoes, and the story of yield this year is remarkable.

On a farm in Aroostook gathered 600 barrels from 50 acres at a total cost of \$60 per acre. This greatly reduced cost was made possible by a short term rotation, where the clover crop was used on to cut down the nitrogen in the fertilizer.

In every portion of the county individual instances are to be found where from 120 to 100 barrels have been harvested. If these are exceptional cases they tell of that thorough culture and liberal fertilizing which alone makes yield possible.

One man in Sagadahoc county, living on the coast, purchased last year a tract of land, low and swampy, and thoroughly drained the same, planting this year 30 acres which yielded more than 900 bushels.

Another in Monmouth put in seven acres among his young apple trees, losing planting space because of the rows of trees, yet housing 2100 bushels from the field.

The greatest yield of which any record is reported is 188 bushels per acre from four acres. This yield is obtained at a total cost of \$80 to \$85 per acre, the heaviest item being one ton of high-grade potato fertilizer.

The late season has insured extended preparation for 1910 when the acreage in potatoes will be larger than ever. The total value of the industry is realized only when full account is taken of the grain and clover crops to follow, the fertilizing and treatment of the land for potatoes insuring a full crop of grain and grass in succeeding years and bringing in that system of stock husbandry which will insure increasing prosperity to rural Maine.

## PUBLIC PRINTER IS SUMMONED

WASHINGTON—The civil service commission has summoned Public Printer Linnell to appear before it on Dec. 15 to show cause why he placed a charge of insubordination against John W. Rodgers, an employee of the government printing office, who, although told by his superior that he could not be spared, took leave with pay which was due him, he alleges, and absented himself from his work for three days in November last to go home and vote.

On his return to work he was notified he was discharged and that a charge of "insubordination" had been filed with the civil service commission as reason for such discharge.

## ALIEN LABOR LAW SCOPE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON—That violation of the alien contract labor law may lawfully be prosecuted under a criminal indictment as well as in civil proceedings was the decision today by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the government against H. T. B. Stevenson and Amodeo Bellare, both accused of bringing into the United States from Canada certain alien laborers under promise of employment in Massachusetts.

### KING MANUEL IN PARIS.

PARIS—King Manuel of Portugal arrived here Sunday from London. He received an ovation at the station. The visit will continue until next Thursday and is unofficial, although a flattering program has been arranged. He was the guest of President Fallieres Sunday and on Tuesday will have luncheon at Rambouillet.

## Y. M. C. A. MEN CONTINUE CAMPAIGN IN NEW ENGLAND



PROPOSED LOWELL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AND THAT NOW IN USE. Upper photograph shows the structure for which solicitors are today working at Lowell. Lower view is of the building which the association has outgrown.

(Continued from Page One.)

forming the citizens committee in the Lowell campaign are: Mayor George H. Brown, ex-Mayor George W. Fifield, Judge Samuel P. Hadley, Representative John F. Mehan, Judge Frederick Lawton, P. F. Sullivan, ex-Mayor Charles A. Stott, Dr. Charles H. Stowell, ex-Mayor John J. Pickman, Maj. Gilbert Perkins, William S. Southworth, John J. Connell, Dennis A. Long, Philip S. Marden, Henry A. Smith, Jacob Rogers, Postmaster A. G. Thompson, Frank K. Stearns, Dr. Fred Lambert, Franklin Nourse, John C. Burke, Hon. Charles H. Allen, Dr. J. B. Field, Arthur K. Whitcomb, Walter Cobern, Jude C. Wadleigh, Fred N. Wier, A. G. Walsh, Cyrus A. Durgin and others.

The business men's committee under the chairmanship of Samuel H. Thompson will consist of 10 teams of 10 men each, captioned as follows: 1, Paul Chalifoux; 2, Stanley E. Qua; 3, James P. Ramsey; 4, Robert F. Marden; 5, C. F. Fleming; 6, W. H. G. Wight; 7, George H. Taylor; 8, A. E. Hatch; 9, Albion F. Swanton; 10, Walter Booth.

The team captains of the young men's committee are: Chairman, Walter H. Hoyt; A. Murray Pratt; B. George W. Barrie; C. Albert Cheney; D. C. Fred Dupe; E. Theodore Pearson; F. Lester Fleming; G. Charles Graham; H. Frederick Howard; I. Allan Parker; J. Fred Knapp.

The campaign for \$50,000 for the Y. M. C. A. of Pawtucket will open Dec. 9, when a committee of over 100 business men of the city will begin an active canvass for funds.

Charles O. Read has been appointed chairman of the committee of 100. His assistants, forming the executive committee, will be the following men: A. J. Thornley, H. W. Fitz, J. R. MacColl, J. L. Jenks, Henry G. Thresher, A. W. Stanley and George H. Peabody.

The working force of the committee of 100 will be divided into 10 teams of 10 members each. The captains of these teams have been chosen as follows:

Team No. 1, A. J. Thornley; team No. 2, H. W. Fitz; team No. 3, J. L. Jenks; team No. 4, J. W. Little; team No. 5, G. E. Nicholas; team No. 6, G. E. Shaw; team No. 7, Henry C. Dexter; team No. 8, J. W. Freeman; team No. 9, James L. Jenks; team No. 10, T. E. Starrett.

## RAILROAD FILLS UP STUBBORN BOG

HERMON POND, Me.—The bog, situated half way between this station and Carmel, on the Maine Central railroad, is again causing the engineers in charge of the new construction work considerable trouble, and it promises to be some time before bottom is reached. When the Maine Central first built its line across the bog the engineers dumped tons and tons of dirt into the mire before footing was secured.

This bog is 300 feet long and almost bottomless in places. In building the new track alongside of the present one the engineers have a track over which they can operate work trains and it is simply a matter of dumping earth until a foundation is reached.

### WORCESTER GRADE REPORT.

WORCESTER, Mass.—James S. Stiles, auditor in the matter of grade crossing work in this city, has filed his tenth report at the county court house, showing an expenditure of \$242,169.93 by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad since the last report on Oct. 8.

## WANT WELLAND CANAL DEEPENED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Assures a Large Deputation the Project Is Favored by the Government.

OTTAWA—Asking that the Welland canal be deepened from 14 to 22 feet either by the existing or a partially new route, a large deputation from the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Improvement Association interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. G. P. Graham and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur. There were representatives of numerous municipalities from Port Arthur to Cornwall and many commercial interests present, while about thirty members attended.

In introducing the deputation, W. M. Gorman, M. P., said the deepening of the Welland canal was what was immediately desired, but the scheme really involved was the improvement of the whole system.

In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier said a deputation was not necessary to advocate the project, with which he was wholly in sympathy. The government was anxious to deepen the Welland canal and the central idea was that navigation should be extended to the foot of the Rockies.

## TEACHERS SEEK INCREASE OF PAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—The school teachers of Beverly will present to the school committee Tuesday evening a petition asking that the salary of the grade teachers be increased \$50 a year, making the amount \$650 instead of \$600.

The petition has been signed by teachers in every school in the city. With the cost of living increasing year by year the teachers find it difficult to pay expenses. Beverly schools have a standing that compares well with the best in the state, and the reason why so many teachers leave Beverly and go to other cities is that allowances are offered in the way of better salaries.

## BRITAIN STARTS TWO RECORD SHIPS

LONDON—The keel plates of the Orion, the new improved dreadnought, and of the Lion, a cruising battleship, were laid today at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively. The bulk of the material is ready for their building, which is expected to be completed within two years.

The construction of the Lion constitutes a new departure in naval advances. She will have an indicated horsepower of 70,000 as compared with 45,000 in her predecessors, she will displace 21,000 tons, have a length of 700 feet and possess an armament of 10 12-inch guns.

### PATRICK ARGUES HIS CASE.

NEW YORK—Albert T. Patrick, the prison lawyer, whose sentence of capital punishment for slaying William Marsh Rice was commuted to life imprisonment at Sing Sing, appeared today before the appellate division of the supreme court in Brooklyn to argue that, within the law, he has already suffered the capital penalty, thus has paid his debt to the state in full and should be set free.

## TRAVEL IN AIRSHIP TO BE COSTLY, SAYS AERONAUTIC BOARD

German Committee Reports \$25 for a Day's Travel and \$5 an Hour Are Cheapest Rates Possible on Dirigibles

### MAPS ARE PLANNED

BERLIN—Passenger traffic by airship must remain for years to come the diversion of only the wealthiest classes, according to figures published today by a committee of five aeronautic experts, who have been investigating the feasibility of establishing a line of airships for regular passenger traffic.

Twenty-five dollars for a day's travel in an airship and \$5 an hour for shorter trips is the lowest estimate, according to the committee, at which the business can be made remunerative.

An airship of the Parseval type, capable of carrying 18 passengers, would cost \$100,000. The cost of running it 200 days in the year would be \$75,000, some \$75 a day, or nearly \$21 a passenger. Counting on a shortage of passengers occasionally, the cost for a day's travel for each passenger would have to be placed at \$25. This would bring no return on the original investment. It is believed shorter trips, at \$5 an hour, might make up the cost of the ship's construction. The committee believes the cost of construction and operation will be greatly lessened in a few years.

At a meeting of the Imperial Aero Club of Berlin, presided over by Count Zeppelin and attended by officers of the general staffs of the army and navy today, the preparation of aeronautic maps was agreed on. Such charts would show marked variations of the landscape, electric wires and other aerial obstructions. A committee, which included Count Zeppelin, was appointed to gather information on the subject.

## PLATINUM FOUND IN BEACH SAND

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Davis T. Day, United States geological survey director of government petroleum work on the Pacific coast, left here to make a report to the government in Washington. Mr. Day also is in charge of the research work in connection with platinum mining on the coast.

For several months he has conducted an investigation of the beach sands from Captain Flattery to Lompoc. Before leaving he said:

"I believe that when the facts concerning the platinum mining industry as we have found them are known, a great stimulus will be given."

"Platinum can be taken from the sands of the coast in paying quantities by a simple mechanical process at little expense. While the industry is not likely to attract the attention of the big corporations, it will prove of immense interest to the miner in a small way."

## BOSTON ENGINEER SECURES POSITION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Austin R. Fletcher, who has been engaged to superintend road construction under the bond issue, returned to Boston to settle up his affairs there preparatory to taking up the work here the first of the year.

After going over the line of the proposed improvements and satisfying himself that the highways could be built as planned within the means provided by the bond issue, he named his salary, which was \$7,500 a year.

This proposition was accepted by the road commissioners, and approved by the supervisors. Mr. Fletcher agreed to assume charge of the work Jan. 1, and he expects to return to this city some time during next month.

## LOCAL POOL STARS TO MEET HUESTON

Thomas Hueston, champion pool player of the world, will meet the following local stars here next week, afternoons at 3 and evenings at 8: Monday afternoon, James Knowles of Roxbury; evening, Thomas Misky of Boston; Tuesday afternoon, Frank Hale of Boston; evening, Charles Frasca of the North End; Wednesday afternoon, F. H. Freeman of Dorchester; evening, Harry Manuel of the South End; Thursday afternoon, H. Amolsky of Boston; evening, Frank Jones of South Boston; Friday afternoon, William McCune of Malden; evening, P. H. Rogers of Boston; Saturday afternoon, Jerry Callahan, the newboy champion; evening, John McHale, the Roxbury boy, champion of New England.

## PARIS TO HAVE AMERICAN PARK

PARIS—Paris is to have an amusement park patterned after those in America and a large force of workmen today began clearing away a section of the famous "Bois de Boulogne," which is to be used for the purpose. An electric tower 300 feet high, an imitation coal mine, scenic railway, water chutes, and scores of other well-known diversions that have proved successful in America will be built on the new pleasure ground.

## TRADE BALANCE SHOWS GROWTH

Imports Have Increased and Exports Fallen Off, but the Latter Maintains Lead and Advance Is Indicated.

WASHINGTON—The United States is beginning its upward trade climb again and is placing the credit on the right side of the ledger.

The bureau of statistics has made public its report of trade for October and the 10 months ended therewith. While it shows that the imports for the 10 months have risen from \$890,538,271 to \$1,196,238,292, and the goods sold to other countries have fallen from \$1,402,751,887 to \$1,361,508,980, as compared with the corresponding 10 months of last year, it also holds out hope in the increases shown in the export trade for last month, which totaled \$200,098,343, or more than \$28,500,000 more than the amount shipped abroad in October, 1908. The imports for October of this year were \$127,683,689, while for the corresponding month last year they were \$102,040,110.

## FEDERAL PAYROLL CARRIES BIG LIST

WASHINGTON—The personnel of Uncle Sam's establishment is increasing rapidly, federal employees now numbering about 370,065, as against 306,141 in 1907, an increase in the two years of over 64,000 persons, or nearly 20 per cent.

The new "blue book" will show that there were 28,947 persons in the federal employ in Washington on July 1 last, the annual payroll for them being \$31,541,225, an average of \$1100 each.

This total will be temporarily swollen next year by the addition of about 3000 persons to the clerical force of the census bureau, adding nearly \$5,000,000 in salaries during the year or more of their employment.

## NEW INSTRUMENT FOR MT. HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—By the courtesy of the trustees of Columbia University the astronomy department of Mt. Holyoke College is to have the use for the winter of a Repsold measuring machine belonging to the computing division of the astronomical department of Columbia. During the past two summers Miss Young has been assisting Prof. J. A. Parkhurst of the Yerkes observatory in the determination of photographic and visual magnitudes of stars in the seventy-fifth deg. zone, and this instrument will make it possible to continue the work here.

## AMERICA ACCEPTS RIFLE CHALLENGE

WASHINGTON—The challenge of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain for a match on indoor gallery ranges in March or April, 1910, has been accepted by the National Rifle Association of America.

The conditions of the match provide that there shall be 50 men on a side, each man firing 50 shots at 25 yards on the British target, having a one-inch bullseye. Any rifle will be allowed, including those mounted with a telescope. The caliber of the rifle is not to be more than .23 of an inch in diameter.

## LYNN PREACHERS OPPOSE LICENSE

LYNN, Mass.—Sunday was observed as "No-License Sunday" and in 39 of the churches of this city sermons were preached against the saloon. All the sermons dealt with the campaign to keep Lynn in the no-license column for a third year, and they were listened to by nearly 15,000 persons.

In order that the various congregations might hear some new phases of the license question discussed, it was arranged that the clergymen should exchange pulpits.

## PRESIDENT DIAZ BREAKS CUSTOM

MEXICO CITY—President Diaz has just broken a precedent long since established of not attending private functions, by being present at a dinner given to American Ambassador David E. Thompson by Governor Guillermo Landay Escandon of the federal district. The presence of President Diaz at the dinner is considered an unusual compliment to the American ambassador, who will retire from office tomorrow.

## CONCERTS TO AID THE WILLARD FAIR

The Professional Womans Club will give a special concert in Phillips Brooks hall, 42 Chambers street, each afternoon and evening of the fair in aid of the Frances E. Willard settlement, Dec. 2, 3 and 4.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw.

### HAYT'S EX-PRESIDENT RETURNS

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti—Ex-President Sam, who has been in exile since May, 1902, and who recently was pardoned by President Simon, arrived here on board the steamer Niederwald, from Jamaica, and received a cordial reception at the hands of the authorities and the populace.

## NEW TELEPHONE UNION REPORTED

Continental Company Buys American Line and Is Said to Control the Independent Business in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The American Union Telephone Company, which controls practically all the independent telephone business in the state outside of Philadelphia and the territory of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Company of Pittsburgh, has been purchased by the new Continental Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York, according to an announcement just made.

The transaction, which was completed in New York, is said to give the new company immediate control, and will enable it to unite the American Union territory to that of the company in Delaware, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Virginia and New Jersey, where the company acquired the Interstate Company recently.

The American Union was formed several years ago to take over the business of various Pennsylvania independent lines and had an authorized capital of \$25,000,000. Of this sum \$5,000,000 has been issued. The bonds outstanding amount to \$11,000,000.

## OLEO MEN RAISE BUTTER TRUST CRY

"The fight to repeal the tax on colored oleomargarine, which is planned in the interest of the oleo trust and the Chicago beef packers behind it, by Secretary of the Treasury MacVegh, Speaker Cannon and the subservient representatives of trusts' interests in House and Senate, is to be given a new phase," says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who adds:

"It is to be proclaimed, or has already been proclaimed, an effort to destroy the iniquitous butter trust. The millions of farmers in the country who are engaged in the production of butter, it is to be charged, are in a combination which, if it cannot be suppressed by law, should be broken up by permitting the oleo trust to sell oleo, colored to counterfeit butter, to an unsuspecting and unprotected public."

## FIND TABLEWARE CLOGGING SEWER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Superintendent of Streets Frank S. Thurston is receiving congratulations from many students of municipal financing on a find that he unearthed while cleaning out the Orange street sewer. There had been considerable trouble on this outlet for some time, and Mr. Thurston made up his mind after an examination that something unusual was at the bottom of the affair.

He started a gang of men at work and the trouble was quickly found to be due to a large pan that had become securely wedged near the sewer trap. Lying within a short distance from this was almost a complete outfit of kitchen tools. There were a dozen or two knives, a splendid assortment of spoons, one or two toasters, four razors and hundreds of hairpins of various lengths and descriptions.

Several boys who had been watching the operations got busy in kicking around in the sand which had been thrown out in the work. Several pennies were quickly brought to light and inside of 10 minutes the boys had unearthed between seven and eight dollars in coppers.

## REBUKE IS GIVEN TO AMBASSADOR

BERLIN—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, received disappointing news from his home government today, when an official statement was issued denying that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is hostile to the Pan-German element and admitting that the government values the patriotic impulses of the Pan-Germans.

The statement is a practical disavowal of Ambassador von Bernstorff, as it was his speeches in America that aroused the war party in Germany to the point of demanding a practical renunciation of the policy outlined by the ambassador.

### HARMON TRIAL STARTS TODAY.

James Harmon, Jr., of Somerville, was placed on trial today at East Cambridge charged with slaying Miss Maud Hartley more than a year ago in Somerville. He is defended by Thomas F. Vahey and John P. Vahey. The work of selecting a jury was in progress during the forenoon. Those chosen up to noon were Andrew F. Smith, a shoe dealer of Natick; Robert Bradford, a farmer of Framingham; and Edward Walker, a mechanic of Ashby.

### RAILROADS WIN DECISION.

WASHINGTON—The right of the interstate commerce commission under the law to fix the charges made by railroads for terminal facilities was denied by the supreme court of the United States today in a decision rendered by Justice Brewer in the case of the commission against the Chicago & Great Western and other railroads whose terminals are in Chicago.

### ALABAMA WOMEN FIGHT RUM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Bands of music were placed around the voting places in Birmingham while the women and children gathered in an effort to influence the hands of the authorities and the populace.

## FINAL SELECTIONS MADE FOR MUSICAL TECHNOLOGY CLUBS

First Concert of the Season to Be Given Early in December by Combined Societies at Wellesley.

### TRIP WEST ASSURED

The final selections have been made for the combined glee, mandolin and banjo clubs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The next concert will be given at Wellesley, Dec. 10.

The western trip for the clubs in February is now assured, and favorable replies have been received from all the Tech alumni associations in Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Rochester and other cities.

The final selections for the combined musical clubs are as follows:

Mandolin Club—First mandolins, J. A. Appelquest '12, R. F. Hill '10, J. W. Northrop, Jr. '10, C. B. Rowley '12, S. H. Seeley '12, R. H. Scanlon '12, H. D. Williams '11, K. A. Scott '13; second mandolins, R. Cramer '12, H. A. Franks '13, W. B. Denton '11, R. W. Jacoby '10, W. S. Moore '12, W. W. Warner '10, S. W. Seledge '13; guitars, T. L. Wheeler '11, M. Lewis '13; violoncello, W. L. C. Shaw '10; violin, M. K. Sweet '10; flute, H. H. Partridge '12; traps, J. S. Martin '12.

Banjo Club—First banjos, H. Lockett '10; second banjos, S. B. Dyer '11, R. B. Haines '13, R. S. Rankin '13, J. L. Ruckman '10; banjoettes, H. Sharp '10, F. D. Stewart '10, S. R. J. Wallace '13; guitars, U. Thompson, Jr. '12, D. M. Wyman '12.

Glee Club—First tenors, W. B. Denton '11, R. N. Doble '11, H. O. Glidden '13, W. E. Herron '11, F. R. Jones '13, G. A. Maglot '10, F. A. Moore '12; second tenors, R. D. Bonney '13, J. L. Champlain '12, W. Danter '12, L. L. Champlain '12, R. Golden '11, H. B. Horner '13, S. Knight '13, H. A. Lew '11, G. L. Mylchreest '10, L. G. Odell '11, U. Thompson, Jr. '12, M. Young '11; first basses, F. H. Achard '13, C. W. Brett '13, R. O. Fernandez '10, P. L. Flansburg '12, R. D. Francis '12, M. F. Hall '13, P. M. Hamilton '13, A. E. Hawlett '13, F. H. Kennedy '13, F. H. Kingsbury '12, G. A. Swenson '12, H. H. Thompson '13, A. U. Wadwell '12; second basses, R. G. Adams '11, R. W. Brush '10, L. G. Hart '13, A. F. Leary '11, G. P. Lunt '10, L. O. Mills '10, K. C. Robinson '11, H. Taylor '13, P. C. Warner '13.

The officers of the club are: President, R. W. Brush '10; general manager, W. W. Warner '11; assistant manager, J. S. Martin '12; glee club manager, P. M. Hamilton '13; leader, P. L. Caldwell '11; mandolin club manager, W. S. Partridge '12; leader, J. W. Northrop '10; banjo club manager, D. M. Wyman '12; leader, H. Lockett '10.

## WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVE IS URGED

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge and Representative Weeks have seen the President to enlist his support in behalf of the White Mountain forest reserve. They did not receive much encouragement.

Mr. Cannon has let the President know that he is opposed to the project at this time, and the President is more inclined to side with Mr. Cannon than he is with Mr. Weeks. One reason that induces the President to be at least lukewarm is the question of cost.

### MRS. STOKES HELPS STRIKERS.

NEW YORK—Rose Pastor Stokes, who before her marriage to J. G. Phelps Stokes, the millionaire socialist, was a cigar maker in Cleveland, O., reported at the headquarters of the striking waist and garment workers today and announced that she intended to lead the striking women and girls to victory.

### BROWN ALUMNI TO MEET.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Brown alumni of Worcester county will hold their eighth annual reception and banquet in the Commonwealth Club, this city, on Friday evening. President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University will be the principal speaker.

### WORCESTER RECITAL FRIDAY.

WORCESTER, Mass.—"Parsifal" will be the subject at the lecture recital in Tuckerman hall by the Worcester Womans Club on Friday evening, with Ernest Coorengel, pianist, and Jan Van Dame, lecturer.

### PLAN NEW JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

ITHACA, N. Y.—With the idea of establishing at Grove City, Pa., a branch of the George Junior Republic, a party of trained workers from the Freeville (N. Y.) headquarters of the parent organization will start Tuesday for Grove City.

### MAGISTRATES TO CONFER.

ALBANY, N. Y.—A conference of magistrates of children's courts of cities outside of New York city, will be held under the auspices of the state probation commission in Albany Dec. 10 and 11.



## ASTRONOMERS LAUD FRANK E. SEAGRAVE FOR COMET FIGURES

Providence Man, Who Spent  
Three Years Over Mathe-  
matical Problem, Secured  
Very Accurate Results.

### OTHERS USE WORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Frank E. Seagrave, the Providence astronomer, has received a congratulatory message praising the accuracy of his data on Halley's comet from Second Assistant Crommelin of the Royal Greenwich observatory.

Mr. Seagrave computed the time that Halley's comet would return to the ken of the earth after a 76 years absence in space. Halley's comet seems to bring with it a veritable box of tricks. In addition to the spectacular passage of the earth through the tail of the visitor to the solar system May 19, 1910, there will be a celestial display on the night before. About 9:30 p. m. on May 18 the comet will be at a point that will make it appear from the daylight side of the earth as if just going on to the sun's disc. Thence the comet will pass in transit across the sun's face, a phenomenon which will interest astronomers vastly, but which on this continent will not be observable.

The comet's tail will sweep a gigantic streamer across the night sky and will appear as a magnificent aurora. If the tail is 10,000 miles broad it will sweep practically over half of the sky. This phenomenon will be brought about through the fact that the comet will be right on the earth's plane at that date, and the tail repelled from the sun, will stream inward and will be readily observed in the night sky. Flammarion, the eminent astronomer, publicly acclaimed Mr. Seagrave's calculations and adopted the conclusions worked out by the Providence astronomer in his own researches relative to the comet's flight through the solar system.

So exact were the laborious calculations made by Mr. Seagrave, involving figuring extending over three years, that the comet when first sighted was found to have arrived at a visible point practically on the instant and within a very short distance of the locality given by Mr. Seagrave.

## UNIONS FLOURISH IN THE BAY STATE

The Statistics Bureau Report  
Shows That Total Member-  
ship Is Over a Hundred and  
Fifty Thousand.

The report on labor organizations made public today by the state bureau of statistics shows that there are 1172 trade unions in Massachusetts with a total membership of 162,373.

Of the 1172 unions 109 contain both sexes and five others are composed wholly of women. The number of women in these 114 unions is 10,122. The membership of the five unions composed wholly of women is 1503.

The cities having the largest number of women in trade unions are: Fall River, 1911; Boston, 1596; Brockton, 1548; Lynn, 793; New Bedford, 711; Lowell, 637; Haverhill, 501.

## SEES LITTLE HOPE IN MR. ROOSEVELT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Republican state committee man William Barnes, Jr., says relative to Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for governor:

"Theodore Roosevelt may be hailed as the one man who can carry the state, and it is not improbable that he might consent to become a candidate for the sake of the party to which he owes so much; but for personal reasons, and for his world-wide reputation, it is as difficult to conceive him as a candidate for governor of New York again, as to think of the Emperor of China accepting the governorship of Manchuria."

## REFORMERS PLAN CAPITAL MEETING

WASHINGTON—Congress is to be assailed by reform organizations within a day or so after it convenes, for a "reformers' convocation" is to be held here between Dec. 12 and 17. President Taft, Andrew Carnegie and Gen. Frederick D. Grant are among those invited to speak.

Delegates will attend the sessions of Congress and urge the necessity for changes and betterments in the laws. Other questions to be taken up with Congress look to betterment in the social structure of the country.

### NAME FOR NEW CUNARD.

The new Cunard liner for the service between Boston and Liverpool will be named the *Franklin* according to a cable from Liverpool. The construction of this new 18,000-ton twin screw steamer is already begun and it is expected to have her in commission by the spring of 1911.

### SHOTS FAIL TO HIT BALLOON.

NEW YORK—An anchored balloon sent up by Sandy Hook Saturday passed unscathed through a fire from a gun especially designed to reach it. Twenty shots in all were fired but none hit the bag.

## CLAMOR FOR FURTHER TARIFF REVISION ROUSES REGULARS

WASHINGTON—The clamor from various quarters for another revision of the tariff by the present Congress is disturbing to the "stand pat" Republicans.

Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, who has announced a purpose to introduce a series of bills in the House that is expected to open up the tariff for serious discussion at the coming session has especially aroused the "regulars." Mr. Mann's prominence and his affiliation with the Cannon organization make his course something to be reckoned with.

One of his bills provides for a change in the wood pulp paper schedule of the new tariff law, another exempts Canadian products from the application of the maximum tariff, and a third provides for postponing the date upon which the maximum tariff shall become effective.

Mr. Mann announced that he was prompted to introduce these bills because of a fear that if the tariff law was enforced in the present form a disastrous trade war with Canada would result. This is said to be shared with some administration leaders. Whether the Mann bills will have the support of the administration has not been disclosed. Nor it is

known what attitude Speaker Cannon will assume toward the measures.

It is pointed out by officials here that a trade war with Canada would be distinctly inimical to the interests of the United States. In the first place the dominion would adopt punitive measures without delay. Under the Canadian system of government a tariff bill becomes effective as soon as it is presented to Parliament by the ministry. It continues to be the law of the land from the date of its introduction unless it fails of passage or is withdrawn. That the Ottawa ministry would strike at the United States just the moment maximum duties were collected on its products is not doubted in official circles in Washington.

Our trade with Canada has grown with great rapidity since 1890. In that year American exports to Canada were valued at \$40,000,000. Their value had increased to \$52,000,000 by 1895 and to \$95,000,000 in 1900. In 1905 Canada bought goods here to the value of \$140,000,000, and the high water mark, \$183,000,000, was reached in 1907. There was a drop to \$167,000,000 in 1908, and to \$163,000,000 last year. Trade with nearly all of our big buyers declined in 1908 and 1909. The slump in the case of Canada is attributed to a worldwide disturbance in business.

## YOUTHFUL CHINESE WOMAN IS STUDENT OF WESTERN MUSIC

NEW YORK—One of the most popular members of the colony of artists, musicians and dramatic students who make their temporary home at the Three Arts Club in this city is Miss Yung Tsu Sze, a young Chinese girl who is studying occidental music. She speaks perfect English and plays the piano with a skill which would be remarkable in one born and bred in the atmosphere of European music.

Miss Sze, or "Yung Tsu" as she is called by her clubmates, is a member of a well-known Shanghai family. She has been in America since April, 1907, and intends to return to her home next summer after having finished a three-year instrumental course at a New York institute.

This gifted young person is a graduate of the Laura Haygood Memorial school in Shanghai, where she first studied English and developed her talent for music. She intends to teach music and upon returning to her native land will open a school and introduce western musical methods to her country. "I love your music," said she. "Your composers are grand and compared with your great masters we have little real music in China. The music of China is like the Chinese social and intellectual life, largely undeveloped. We are growing and in time will reach the occidental stage of development."

The Erie canal, inadequate as it is, is said to be a channel of quicker freight movements than the railroads. A power boat and five barges recently brought 85,000 bushels of oats through from Buffalo, passing on the way 96 horse boats and three boats drawn by tugs. Steam-motored boats now pass from Buffalo to the Hudson river in a week. As the interstate commerce commission reckons 25 miles a day as the average speed of a freight car, it would seem that the canal is at present the more efficient of the two means of locomotion.

A four-day passage for steam-motored boats between Buffalo and the Hudson river will be made possible by the completion of the new large canal and locks. It will accommodate 1000-ton barges, and have a capacity of 30,000,000 tons a season, which is over four times the capacity of the present canal.

Economy of electricity on the New York subway lines has been placed at a premium. A skillful motorman can coast his train in such a way as to effect great saving, where an inexperienced hand would use unnecessary power.

His ability to do this will now be systematically tested.

Each motorman is to be provided with an automatic clocking apparatus called a coasting register, which has been tried out with great success. It consists of a time-recording device electrically interlocked with the air brake and the power control. Each motorman will insert his particular key in the clock at the beginning of his run. This will stamp a paper with the motorman's distinctive design and the time of starting. The moment he begins to coast the clock will begin ticking off the time. At the end of the run the motorman will withdraw his key and detach the paper on which will be recorded a complete and detailed impression of the run. The officials of the road hope by this means to stop extravagance by motormen.

## HONOR MEMORY OF JOHN HARVARD

The three hundred and second anniversary of the birth of John Harvard, which occurred today, was marked by a short address in Appleton chapel this morning at the time of the usual morning prayers.

The Rev. Francis J. McConnell, D. D., LL. D., president of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., who conducted the service, spoke on "The Inheritance of the Week," taking the life of the young and humble English clergyman as the basis of his talk. The first service in commemoration of the birth of John Harvard was held in 1904.

## DR. LYMAN ABBOTT DECRIES SOCIALIST DIVISION PROGRAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York spoke Sunday night on socialism to 1500 Yale men at Woolsey hall. Dr. Abbott said he was in favor of socialism in so far as it was a protest against present industrial conditions, but was opposed to it as a program.

He declared he recognized the fact that the depredations of the sugar trust for the last few years were much worse than those of poor men stealing something to eat.

Dr. Abbott had a good word to say of the steel corporation, because it treated its employees not as a commodity or parts of a machine, but gave them opportunity to secure shares in the company, treating them like men and interesting them in the success of the business. He went on practically as follows:

"Socialists don't agree among themselves as to what socialism really stands for. They have different ideas and plans as to what should be done with the wealth if the government were in control. 'Some of them favor an equal division, some of them favor a division according to earning power, and still others according to mentality.'"

"If I earned a coat, it is not right that the government should take it and give it to somebody who needs it more. That is robbery."

"Under the socialist program the government becomes the employer of every one and the position of industrial and political boss is combined. This is much worse than the present conditions. I should prefer to work under Boss Carnegie rather than under a political boss. 'Under existing conditions, if a man is dissatisfied with his work he can seek another employer. Under socialism he would always have to work under the same employer—the government.'"

"Industrial conditions are improving, and instead of socialism I look forward to an industrial democracy where the users of tools become the owners of tools."

"There is no truth in the statement that the concentration of wealth is greater now than ever before in the history of the world. On the contrary, the distribution is greater than ever before. 'In this country one half of the people own their homes and one fifth have bank deposits, putting them in the class of capitalists. In this country a larger number own their own homes than in any other country, with the possible exception of France.'"

## OMAHA CORN FAIR OPENS SATURDAY

OMAHA, Neb.—Thousands of persons interested in good husbandry will congregate here Saturday to attend the national corn exposition, which will last until Dec. 18. Last year 14 agricultural colleges sent exhibits and delegations to the show and about 30 states were represented. Nearly 50,000 ears of corn and approximately 1000 samples of the smaller grains were displayed; also, a large number of farm implements.

This year the department of agriculture will exhibit samples of the leading cereals, embracing all those imported during the last few years. The origin of each variety will be noted, as well as its value and the region to which it is best adapted.

## MR. BALLINGER RESTORES LAND

WASHINGTON—About 1,000,000 acres of land in eastern Montana heretofore withdrawn for the purpose of making allotments to the Rocky Boy band of Chippewa Indians have been restored to settlement and entry by Secretary Ballinger. Sixty per cent or more of this area is embraced within pending entries or selections and of the remainder a considerable portion is not susceptible of cultivation. A large number of settlers already are within the restored area and that not spoken for will not be subject to entry prior to March 1 next.

## JAPAN MAY PERMIT FOREIGNERS TO OWN LAND IN THE EMPIRE

Editor, Zumoto of the Tokio  
Times, Declares in San  
Francisco That This Will  
Be Next Reform Treaty.

### SEES ADVANTAGES

SAN FRANCISCO—A revision of the imperial laws of Japan, which will extend to aliens the privilege of owning property in fee simple for agricultural and other purposes, will be the consideration of the next treaty that is consummated in Japan with another nation, according to Mr. Zumoto, proprietor of the Japanese Times of Tokio, the close friend of Marquis Ito and one of the big figures of the present day life of the island empire.

The editor is a member of the Japanese commercial party which is spending the last days of its stay in the United States in this city.

"Ever since the days of isolation," declared Mr. Zumoto, "we have been taught to believe that the foreign or occidental world sought to obtain supremacy by gaining possession of the public lands. I believe that by permitting foreigners to own land in our country the nation would derive many advantages and I have been unable to appreciate under what conditions such an arrangement might prove derogatory to us."

Mr. Zumoto also discussed the empire's Manchurian policy. He said:

"Our activities now in Manchuria are no more than would be those of the United States or Great Britain if either were to obtain similar concessions from China. We have attempted merely to entrench ourselves securely, and that is purely what America would do if it were to obtain such concessions. We no doubt have a slight commercial advantage over the other nations, and in this sense our presence in Manchuria may be characterized as an infringement on the 'open door' policy, but I think when the matter is considered sanely and fairly no criticism will be made. America may make no just complaint whatever concerning our Manchurian concessions."

The 57 members of the honorary Japanese commercial commissioners party are here until Tuesday, when they will leave for Seattle and Japan.

Baron Shibusawa, the head of the party, said: "Words fail me when I attempt to express my personal appreciation and that of the members of my party for the kindness and courtesy with which we have everywhere been received."

## RETURNING CANAL PARTY IS DELAYED

The House Committee on Ap-  
propriations, Fresh From  
Panama, Held Back by  
Heavy Seas Off Hatteras.

WASHINGTON—Members of the House committee on appropriations who have been making their annual inspection of the Panama canal probably will not be able, owing to heavy seas, to land in New York until tomorrow morning, instead of today, as expected. Wireless messages received today state that their ship, the *Cristobal*, is off Cape Hatteras and that all of the party are well.

The committeemen are returning with definite projects for legislation, the most important of which is the abolition of the existing canal commission and the substitution for it of a chief engineer, a director and a civil governor.

The canal committee has asked for the appropriation of \$48,000,000 to carry on the work of the canal construction during 1910 and 1911, but these figures will be cut.

## SCHOOL RESUMES READING OF BIBLE

FREEMONT, L. I.—Beginning today the Bible will again be read in the public schools of this village, notwithstanding the order of Mr. Draper, state commissioner of education, who had received objections to its reading.

The board of education, which suspended the reading last week, will take advantage of the stipulation that forbids the reading "during customary school hours" and devotional exercises will precede the school opening with voluntary attendance.

## CHICAGO'S STOCK SHOW CONTINUES

CHICAGO—The International live stock show continued at the stock yards here today with 7000 head of the finest live stock in the country on exhibit. Argentine Republic, Great Britain and 22 states of the Union are represented.

The principal features at the opening Saturday was the judging contests in which students from the agricultural colleges of 15 western and southern states competed. The results will be announced today or tomorrow.

### HARVARD'S HEAD GIVES TEA.

Inaugurating the first of a series of Sunday afternoon teas, President and Mrs. Lowell met the students of Harvard University Sunday afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock in order to promote closer relations with the students.

## WELLESLEY STIR NOW ON DECLINE

It Seems Evident That the  
Other Secret Societies Will  
Not Disband as Voted by  
Agora Fraternity.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The stir at Wellesley College over fraternity life here has quieted down considerably in the last few days.

It seems evident that the other five societies have no intent of following the action taken by the Agora, which voted to disband on the condition that the four other societies would do likewise. Only the Alpha Kappa Chi Society has taken any definite action, and then the motion was lost.

The property owned by the societies, and valued at \$23,800, does not belong merely to the active chapters, but is also the possession of the alumni. Many hold that the active chapters have no right to disband without conference with their alumni body. Resignations from the societies of the girls who are still in college is considered by some as the only legal way of doing away with them.

The action taken by the Agora Society is considered to be in the spirit of democracy. The society realized that the invitation system existing at present is not right. It is very likely that some reform will take place before any more society invitations are issued.

## MRS. TAFT ADJUSTS STAFF OF SERVANTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Taft has already inaugurated a number of "reforms" in the economy of the White House, and it is understood that still others are to come. The management of this home depends entirely on the taste of the President's wife, for which reason every change in administration seems a good deal of upsetting of old customs and establishing of new ones. Mrs. Taft, even if she were to do all of the things it is said she will do, hardly exceed the work of Mrs. Roosevelt in that direction, just as Mrs. Roosevelt changed the policy established by Mrs. McKinley.

It was Mrs. Taft, it is remembered, who stationed two colored men in livery at the front doors of the White House, in the place of the two policemen stationed there under previous administrations. These front doors are now used only by the family and guests, for which reason Mrs. Taft thought the plan of liveried servants in better taste than the old plan of policemen in uniform.

The change just referred to is but one that has been made in the direction of solving previously existing difficulties with regard to the color line among the servants. The staff of servants has been reorganized, and all grades and distinctions among them have been abolished. Mrs. Roosevelt brought with her from Oyster Bay several white maids and nuns, for which reason, the majority of the rest of the help being black, distinctions were drawn between the "upper" and the "lower" servants, so-called. This distinction was carried through every relation of life below stairs.

Mrs. Taft has abolished the actual as well as the imaginary line between the servants as to food, compensation, quarters, etc., so that there are now no differences of grade in the kitchen, and one set of workers receives as much consideration as another. Two tables are still maintained, of course, the colored help eating at one, and the white help at the other, but the same food is served at both boards.

Mrs. Taft, it is said, is one of the best housekeepers the White House has had for years. In this respect she exceeds Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Cleveland. No equal to her in this direction is recalled here since the days of the Harrison administration. Mrs. Harrison was a perfect housekeeper, and always knew what she wanted done and whether her orders were being carried out. In addition to being a perfect housekeeper, Mrs. Taft has fine musical tastes, and these she is planning to gratify to the utmost during the social season now soon to begin. She is planning a series of musicales such as the White House probably never has witnessed, and invitations to them are going to be in great demand and hard to get.

## SEND PICTURES SOON BY CABLE

LONDON—Telegraphing pictures from London to New York is the problem engaging the attention of technicians. In a lecture given before the Royal Society of Arts Thorne Baker said that Professor Korn is likely to find a practical solution of sending photographs by the ordinary cable across the Atlantic, while he himself is endeavoring to perfect a wireless system for the same purpose, which has given promising results.

A complete series of photographs was shown illustrating the progress made since the first instruments of Professor Korn were installed in November, 1907, at the offices of the Daily Mirror.

### MRS. GILMAN TO SPEAK.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman of New York will be the principal speaker at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the women's social and education committee in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, on Dec. 8.

## CONGRESS TO CUT LEGISLATIVE LIST

Reported That Monetary  
Commission Will Defer Re-  
port and That Postal Bank  
Matter Will Go Over.

WASHINGTON—Recent conferences at the White House have pretty definitely developed two facts in connection with the legislative program of the administration at the coming session of Congress.

The first of these is that there is no probability of the monetary commission report being presented or considered at this session. The second is that legislation looking toward the establishment of a system of postal savings banks will have to wait until the monetary commission report is made and a new currency law enacted.

Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, chairman of the House committee on postoffices and post roads, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts were with the President for half an hour or more today and when he left the White House, Mr. Weeks said that it practically had been determined that postal savings banks would not be considered at the coming session. This does not mean that President Taft will not recommend such a system of banks in his message, but it is said now that the chances are that he will agree to a postponement of the consideration of this subject until next year.

## PHILADELPHIA ROAD FILES APPLICATION FOR A NEW SUBWAY

PHILADELPHIA—Revising its original proposition, which was to build an elevated railway system in Twelfth and Thirtieth streets, and which met with such opposition that it was abandoned, the Philadelphia & Suburban Elevated Railroad Company has filed an application at Harrisburg for the right to construct a subway under Broad street from the City Hall north to about Cumberland street.

The plan contemplates construction of a four-track subway, in which at the beginning only two tracks would be laid. Below Arch street a loop terminal would be built, the tracks swinging west to Fifteenth street and then around alongside of the present line of the Market street subway, with which passengers would be interchanged across an island platform.

The proposition still includes an elevated line to Frankford, another to Wayne Junction and a third to Strawberry Mansion, these to run into the subway, but the south Philadelphia plans are given up. It is estimated that \$16,500,000 will be required to construct such a system.

The promoters, represented before the public by S. S. Neff and E. O. Lewis, have yet to reveal whether capital is prepared to underwrite the proposition.

The project does not appeal to Mayor Reyburn as practicable, the mayor saying he believes there is another and better way of solving the transit problem, and he has such a plan in mind, which does not include a subway in Broad street, although he prefers subways to elevated railroads.

## NEW CANADA LINE JOINS TWO CITIES

OTTAWA—E. V. Johnson, the government inspector, has finally passed upon the Canadian Northern short line between Ottawa and Quebec, having been over it with W. H. Grant, superintendent of construction, and direct day and night services between Ottawa and Quebec are about to be inaugurated.

The regular train service will commence on Sunday, Dec. 5.

### FINDS NEW CANALS ON MARS.

FLAGSTAFF, Ari.—Prof. Percival Lowell reports two new canals on Mars, one running from the northern tip of the Syrtis Major, the other from a little south along the Syrtis east side south-west.

### SCHOOLS

**A BOOK by Leland Powers and Carol Hoyt**  
Powers, entitled *Talks on Some Fundamentals of Expression*. Price, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.  
Address LEland POWERS SCHOOL :: 177 Huntington Avenue, Boston

### HOTELS

**HOTEL HEINZEMAN**  
618-620 South Grand Avenue Los Angeles  
American and European Plan Family Hotel. Cuisine unequalled. All modern conveniences. Centrally located; one block from Central Park; one-half block from Postoffice and all car lines. European \$1.00 and up. American \$2.00 and up. Special rates by the week or month.  
From railroad depot take any car via 6th or 7th sts.  
C. C. DORR, Proprietor.

## POPULAR EXHIBIT BEGINS NEW WEEK

The Boston 1915 exposition, which was originally scheduled to close on Saturday evening, today enters busily upon another week, according to Saturday's decision to extend the time seven days.

Sunday was a free day and so great was the crowd that four times the doors of the museum had to be closed to check the congestion in the building. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons were admitted during the day.

## ANDREW S. DRAPER POINTS TO MANUAL TRAINING FEATURES

New York Commissioner Says  
Industrial and Technical  
Schools Are Seldom What  
Their Names Indicate.

### WORKER UNTRAINED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The manual training movement has played upon the very common but often misguided ambitions of the youth of the country," said Andrew S. Draper, LL. B., LL. D., commissioner of education of the state of New York, before the Massachusetts Teachers Association, speaking on "The Essential Groundwork of Industrial Training."

"It has created schools which, like all the other schools, were calculated to lead to higher schools. It has provided one section in a roadway leading to a profession. Of course it was a profession concerning mechanics, but a profession all the same. It has aimed at a calling which would be carried on in an office, or which would manage a business and direct men, and would avoid the mud which is inherent in the factory, and the grime which comes with the handling of tools, machinery and materials. It does not embody the logic or present the plan of procedure which the country and the greater number of its youth most need."

"It has done little to maintain or to restore the equilibrium between intellectual and the industrial life of the country. In shorter and stronger phrase, it has done little to train workmen, when what the larger part of the children most needed was to be trained to workmen, and when what the country most needed was that more workmen should be trained."

"Practically all of the industrial and technical schools now operating in the United States are to be classified as manual training high schools; they are giving a good and useful service; they train candidates for the higher technical schools or they make it a little easier for boys who would rather work with tools than with books; they differ very little from our other secondary schools; their admission requirements, thinking processes, aims and results are much the same; they are essentially college preparatory schools; they do not direct children toward the industrial life and they do not train workmen. And what the country and the people need is better appreciation of all that, and a turn which will get us back into the middle of the road."

## MELROSE LOSES OLD LANDMARK

MELROSE—Three landmarks of the city have been sold at auction. They are the Lynde street, Green street and Upham hill schoolhouses which have done service for over half a century. The old Lynde street building brought \$101, the old Green street school brought \$76, both being purchased by ex-Alderman L. W. Elms, and will be demolished. The old Upham hill school brought \$103 and was purchased by the East Side Mission. The buildings, when built by the city, cost \$4000 each.

### DENIES FIFTY MILLION RUMOR

NEW YORK—Dr. Buttrick, secretary of the general education board, said Sunday at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church that John D. Rockefeller was not contemplating a gift of \$50,000,000 which to found a university in Shanghai, China.

### JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC SHIFT.

TOKIO—The appointment of S. Akibuchi as Japanese ambassador to Austria-Hungary in succession to M. Uchida, ambassador designate to the United States, was gazetted here today. Akibuchi has been serving as minister to Belgium.

### SCHOOLS

**MARTHA WASHINGTON**  
New York's  
Exclusive Woman's  
Hotel  
29 East 29th Street,  
Near 5th Ave.  
Restaurant and Tea  
Room for men and  
women.  
European Plan Rates, \$1.00 and Up  
450 Rooms with  
Telephone  
Baths free on  
way and cross town  
car lines.  
Centre of Theater and  
Shopping District.  
A. W. EAGER.



## Waterways Commission to Advise Cooperation Among Railroads, Cities, States and Nation

PHILADELPHIA—The lively interest with which the report of the national waterways commission, due to be submitted to Congress in January, is awaited throughout the country makes of especial significance at this time the conclusions of Prof. Emory R. Johnson, head of the department of transportation and commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, who accompanied the committee upon the invitation of the national waterways commission and the national rivers and harbors congress.

According to his opinion, the committee will make these three chief recommendations:

"That there be coordination between the railroads and waterways systems.

"That there be participation of the state and communities, as well as of the nation.

"That there be some fixed methods of appropriating money for development of waterways."

These recommendations will be based upon the observations and the results of investigation by the committee into the waterways systems of Belgium, Prussia, France, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary and England.

"Belgium," said Professor Johnson, in an interview, "although only a third as large as the state of Pennsylvania, and containing more people, gives us an apt illustration of what Europeans are doing in the matter of developing their waterways."

"First of all, Belgium is taking care of its port of Antwerp, the principal commercial city of the country. But then it has made Ghent an important center of commerce by giving it a 20 foot channel, so that it has become a port for virtually all ocean vessels. To put Ghent in this position it was necessary to construct a canal across Holland, but the Belgian government did this. Today Ghent has 20 feet of water and Brussels is to have 50 feet.

"This small nation is putting more money into waterways than any other European country and, with Prussia, ranks as one of the leading countries in the development of such systems. France used to be the preeminent country in the movement, and she has lost this position, not because she has done less, but because of the possibilities of other countries to outdo her.

"In England," continued Prof. Johnson, "the country is facing virtually the same problem in waterways that confronts this country today. The people of England feel the government ought to have interfered, so that there might be now both railroad and waterways transportation.

"I think the relation of railways and waterways in every country ought to be one of cooperation rather than antagonism," added Prof. Johnson. "It seems to be the policy of railroads to force traffic to be sent by rail rather than water. This is a near-sighted policy, and not to the best interests of the public.

"I believe it would be to the benefit of railroads if they were to develop trade in ports they serve; I believe that would be a long-sighted policy."

## APPLE ORCHARDS TO BE INCREASED

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—A quarter of a million apple trees will be set out in the Walla Walla valley this season, according to District Fruit Inspector C. L. Whitney. This number is over twice as many as were planted last year. A consignment of 47,826 apple trees for the Blalock Fruit Company was examined by Inspector Whitney and found to be in first-class condition.

This shipment came from Vineland, Wash., and was made up of the Newtown Pippin, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Winesap and Delicious varieties, and will be sufficient to plant 600 acres. Two other shipments, of 30,000 trees each, have recently been received here, one by the Walla Walla Irrigation Company, at Gardna, and the other by the Columbia Canal Company.

## FEDERAL PAYROLL RAPIDLY GROWING

WASHINGTON—The personnel of Uncle Sam's establishment is increasing rapidly, the grand total of all federal employees at present being 370,065, as against 300,141 in 1907.

These and other interesting facts are brought out in the official register, or government "Blue Book" for 1909. In New York there are 2323 government employees, whose yearly compensation aggregates \$3,071,512.

## DENVER COMPANY BUYS LIGHT PLANT

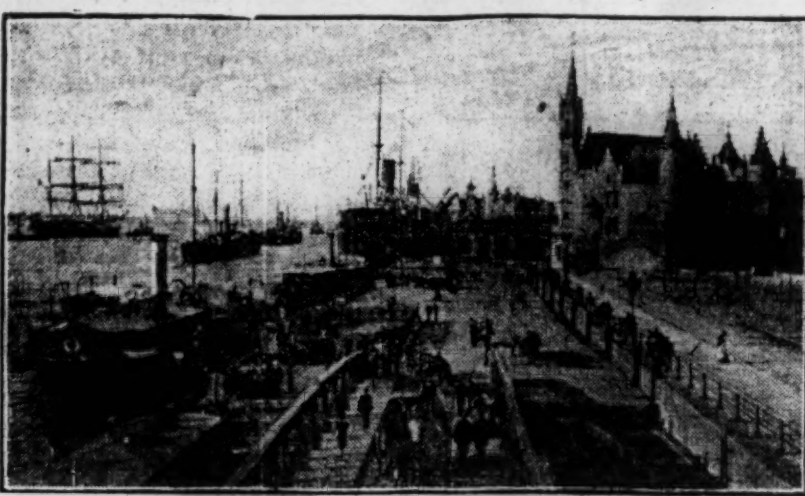
LARAMIE, Wyo.—The plant of the Laramie Electric Light & Power Company here was sold to the Associated Engineers Company of Denver, which will take possession Dec. 1. The present manager and employees will be retained.

## NOT TO RAISE RAILROAD RATE.

BALTIMORE—The report that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has taken steps to restore the 3 cents per mile passenger rate in West Virginia is authoritatively denied.

## PEACE EXPOSITION PLANNED.

THE HAGUE—Plans are under consideration for the holding of a great international exhibition here in 1913, in celebration of the opening of the Palace of Peace.



COSTLY QUAY, ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

This important European port, where vast sums have been spent to promote shipping, was visited by United States waterway commission which recently returned to this country.

## NEW FOREST FIRE LAW SUCCESSFUL

Empire State Makes Remarkable Record in Fighting Flames in Adirondack and Catskill Mountains.

NEW YORK—New York state recently inaugurated a new method of restricting forest fires for the protection of the Adirondack region and the Catskill counties. The figures now available point to the realization of all the expectations of the conference of lumbermen, lawyers and railroad representatives held last December, the outcome of whose deliberations was the restrictive law which is apparently successful.

Only 11,907 acres were burned as against 177,000 acres in 1908. Figuring from the present basis of efficiency under the new law it is estimated that 3700 fires would have had to occur this year to burn the number of acres 700 fires burned in 1908. The average loss this year was \$5.76 per town as against \$4.915.77 per town in 1908.

The new system includes establishing lookout and signal stations connected by telephone on four of the highest points in a mountain district. These stations have an equipment which includes a range-finder, telescope, topographical map and living quarters. The system's effectiveness consists in the readiness with which a fire is discovered by the lookouts and their ability to call into the field a force of fire-fighters at short notice. In this the telephone naturally plays an important part.

Other states which have forests to protect are considering the advisability of initiating a like system.

## YALE ENTRANCE TESTS LESSENED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In addition to repealing the rule requiring that five subjects be passed at preliminary entrance examinations to secure a preliminary certificate, the Yale college faculty has made the repeal so far retroactive as to apply to the entrance examinations of last June and September in the case of candidates who, in the opinion of the committee on admissions, are entitled to exemption from the old requirement.

At the last June examination alone there were about 200 preliminary candidates who passed in one or more subjects, but in less than the five subjects then required.

The faculty has adopted new regulations intended to check Sunday absence from the college.

## HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL IS READY

Harvard's new dental school on Longwood avenue, near the Harvard medical schools, will be dedicated on Dec. 7 and 8. The building will be open to the public on these mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock. Dec. 7, from 2 to 5 p. m., a reception will be given by the faculty of the dental school, and in the evening a reception will be given to members of Harvard University. The formal dedication will take place Dec. 8 at 2:30 p. m.

## COLLEGE CONVENTION ELECTS.

WASHINGTON—The convention of the Association of Colleges has elected officers as follows: President, James M. Green of Trenton, N. J.; secretary, Arthur H. Quinn of Philadelphia; treasurer, John B. Kiefer of Lancaster, Pa.; executive committee, James G. Crowell of New York, Edward H. Griffin of Baltimore, Louis Bevier of New Brunswick, N. J., and Thomas W. Sidwell of Washington.

## MEMORIAL FOR JUSTICE PECKHAM

ALBANY, N. Y.—A special memorial meeting of the New York State Bar Association will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 9, in the assembly chamber in honor of Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the United States supreme court. Addresses will be delivered by United States Senator Elihu Root and others.

## OBSERVE CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Exercises to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, of which the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, father of Grover Cleveland, was pastor, were held Sunday.

## CADETS OF NAVY TO GO TO EUROPE

Four Hundred Students Will Go on Famous Battleships for First Cruise of Kind in Generation.

NEW YORK—The government has decided to send the cadets of the United States Naval Academy to Europe next year. The understanding is that practically all the cadets, except the engineering and furlough classes, will make the cruise. The annual cruise in North Atlantic waters will be abandoned this year, if the transatlantic voyage is approved, as it is said it has been by the secretary of the navy.

The recommendation that a cruise in foreign waters be substituted for the annual Atlantic practice cruise was made by Capt. John M. Bowyer, superintendent of the naval academy. It is said plans have been made to assemble early next spring a squadron of battleships, not attached to the Atlantic fleet, for the purpose.

These ships are the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, three of the battleships that won fame in the battle of Santiago. The Massachusetts, which is soon to be recommissioned at the New York navy yard, is expected to be the flagship of the squadron.

The itinerary of the cruise will probably include the Mediterranean ports of France and Naples, Genoa and Gibraltar and possibly Portsmouth, Eng. About 400 cadets are expected to make the cruise. It will be the first time in a generation that Europeans have seen the cadets.

## MR. WELLMAN NO COOK PARTISAN

WASHINGTON—Walter Wellman, who had planned to sail to the north pole in an airship, in a long statement pronounces the narrative of Commander Robert E. Peary "precise, workmanlike, consistent, credible in every particular," and denounces that of Dr. Frederick A. Cook as a self-evident imposture.

"Cook's story is suspicious both in what it does tell and what it does not tell," says Mr. Wellman. "He is generally vague and indefinite, but, like most men of his class, altogether too precise at the wrong place. Nowhere does his story ring true. It is always an approximation of reality itself. This is true of his figures, his descriptions, everything."

William L. Cook, brother of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, said relative to the explorer's reported departure last week for Europe: "Dr. Cook is right here in New York today. I talked with him today, and he could call him up and get him on the telephone at this minute if I wanted to do so, but I don't want to disturb him again today. Dr. Cook is in seclusion so that he can write his book in peace."

## PLAN TO ENLARGE MEXICO SMELTER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—It is understood here that the Aucaro smelter, near Piedra Blanca, Mexico, will be enlarged to a considerable extent. The smelter now has a capacity of 1000 tons a day. Two furnaces and a stamping mill will be added.

The building of the Tampico-Vera Cruz railroad will make it possible for a large number of gold mines to ship their ores to this smelter. The mines placed in this position are those of the Huasteca canon, among them the Esperanza, Cassino, Turquois, Payos del Sol, and Porfiro Diaz.

## IRRIGATION PLAN GAINS APPROVAL

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger has issued an order granting the request of property owners along the banks of the Grande river, Colorado, for the construction of an irrigation project in that section. The ditch will, it is stated, irrigate between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of land.

## DIRECTS PHILIPPINE EDUCATION.

MANILA—Frank White was today appointed director of education for the Philippine islands, to succeed Dr. Barrows. Mr. White had been assistant director for several years. He was reared in Nebraska and graduated from the University of Chicago in 1900.

## NATION'S SHIP POLICY RANK INCONSISTENCY, SAYS MAINE EXPERT

Noted Maritime Student of Bath Urges Federal Aid Toward Restoring American Merchant Marine.

## GIVES CLEAR VIEW

BATH, Me.—Edward C. Plummer of this city, a member of the fourth generation of a family of shipbuilders and masters, and an earnest student of the best method of restoring the country's merchant marine, declares that the country is inconsistent in protecting the woolen industry and neglecting shipbuilding. The latter, he says, would give more men employment, and do more ultimate good.

Many arguments of those opposed to ship subsidy, he declares, are based on misstatements. He says:

"Why should the government restore a respectable merchant marine? For the same reason that our forefathers created and maintained it; for the additional reason that it is the one great present opportunity to build up what we at one time and England, Germany, France and Japan have in modern times proved is one of the most important of all industries a nation can have. Why do we protect the woolen manufacturer? Merely that this industry may be kept alive and give employment to labor. But here, in American ships, is an industry which not only will give more employment than all our woolen factories, but will protect our merchants from discrimination in transportation, open up new markets and provide for the national defense.

"And these modern American freight carriers will be a pressing necessity for the American farmer in the near future now that Canada and Argentina are practically ready to push the fight for European markets. Once we allow competitors to get the advantage of us in the world's markets as we have allowed them to get the advantage of us on the sea, it will be a long, hard fight to regain our old position.

"Have we at present enough foreign trade to maintain a merchant marine in the foreign trade? Look at the figures. The total value of our exports and imports in 1897, the latest figures I have, was \$3,000,000,000—more than 10 times the amount of 1849. Now as we had 12,287,700 tons of shipping in the foreign trade in 1849, if our shipping had merely kept pace with our foreign trade we should now have more than 12,500,000 tons, or more than England can show. But, instead of keeping up with our foreign trade we actually have less shipping in the foreign trade today than we had there in 1849.

"Can we compete with the foreign shipbuilder? Certainly we can, both in quality and price of product. The American liners St. Louis and St. Paul have repeatedly proved that they are among the very best seaboats afloat. Certainly we have the skill and all we need is the opportunity to illumine the truth of that statement made by Roland, who built the first monitor, and repeated by John Roach, that 'given the same chance we can build vessels more cheaply in this country than they can on the Clyde.'"

## MAINE PIE PLATE FACTORY GROWS

WATERVILLE, Me.—The directors of the Keyes Fiber Company have decided to double the capacity of the plant situated between this city and Fairfield at a cost of \$32,000. The plant is at present able to turn out 150,000,000 wood pulp pie plates each year and they expect to double that amount and also the number of employees. Practically all the pie plates of this kind used in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn are made by this factory.

## PORTOLA BOARD REPORTS DEFICIT

SAN FRANCISCO—The Portola festival committee faces a deficit of practically \$10,000. This is the first financial statement made by the men who handled the greatest celebration San Francisco has ever given. Money to make up this deficit is needed immediately, and the committee looks to the merchants of San Francisco and those others who have been benefited by the affair to contribute this amount.

## At the Railway Terminals

Vice-President Barr of the Boston & Maine road left the North station at 7:30 o'clock this morning in his private car 555 on a special train for a thorough inspection of the road. The private car Arden, occupied by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and party, was delivered by the Boston & Maine road to the Boston & Albany road this morning, en route from Groton to New York.

The New Haven road provided special train service this morning for Miss Mason and party en route from Newport to Boston.

Pennsylvania railroad private car 30, occupied by Director Neilson and family, was attached to the New Haven road's Federal express Sunday night en route from Concord, N. H., to Philadelphia.

## What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

### "THE WALLACE COLLECTION." Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Company.

A bound volume of photographs of the pictures in the Wallace collection has been received from the press of H. M. Caldwell company, publishers, Boston and New York. Beneath each of the half-tones is a short description of the picture, and the whole comprises a very interesting as well as instructive book, which is one of a series under the general caption "Great Art Galleries." The illustrations are reproductions from photographs by W. A. Mansell & Co.

### "THE VALUE OF HAPPINESS." By Mary Minerva Barrows. Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Company.

The "Value of Happiness" is an exquisitely printed volume, comprising a number of excerpts from noted writers, ancient and modern. It is best described by a few sentences from the foreword, by Margaret E. Sangster:

"The man who is persistently unhappy is always climbing a hill with a mist in his face.

"The ocean of God's love with its tidal flow constantly refreshes human want. As in the first days of creation God divided the waters from the waters, the firmament above and the floods below, forever to feed one another, so for our common cheer, our daily happiness, we must evermore look up and not down.

"Worry is the rust that too often ruins happiness."

Throughout the volume this constructive thought is carried, and, if for no other reason, the book is valuable for its innumerable carefully selected quotations.

### IDEAL PAINT BOX BOOK. Chicago: Ideal Book Builders.

With the approach of the Christmas season come many attractive as well as instructive books for the children. The Paint Box Book offers a most entertaining pastime for children who have a desire for drawing and color work. It embraces many useful zoological and botanical subjects, as well as wholesome comics, together with a number of instructive hints as to drawing and painting.

### "THE LOOKOUT INLAND CAMPER." By Warren L. Eldred. Illustrations by Arthur G. Scott. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

This is a story of active boys of 15 or so, told by one of their number. In one way and another they are able to secure funds for an outing during their summer vacation, and are fortunate in the friendship of the principal of their school and his friend, an athletic young doctor. Under the care of these two, whose intimacy dates from college days, they go into camp on an island within easy distance of a thronged summer resort. A series of exciting ball games and athletic contests with the boys at the hotel follows, and the boys display as many varieties of human nature as could their elders. Two mysterious strangers lend excitement to the summer and give opportunity for some exciting detective work in which the boys take a most creditable part. The author is a man who knows boys thoroughly, and the whole atmosphere of the story is merry, wholesome, and just what boys like.

### "THE SCHOOL FOUR." By A. T. Dudley. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

Mr. Dudley, having by his "Phillips-Exeter Series" placed himself in the front rank of writers who give prominence to school athletics, now turns from it temporarily to begin another series of similar nature and interest. The events of the story center in the Westcott school, one of three which have organized a new league. The leading forms of athletics, including rowing, figure in the gaining of points toward a championship cup, and the rivalry is most interesting. At Westcott's the crowning student honor is the captaincy of the school four, and the way in which the succession to this position falls to the one best deserving forms the climax. Football is also prominent in the story, and the general school life and the competitive relations with other schools are graphically set forth. The book is illustrated by Charles Copeland.

### LONDON LITERARY NOTES.

LONDON—The imperial press conference held in London last June has produced one tangible result, namely the creation of the Empire Press Union. Members are to be enrolled from the daily newspapers of the various dominions and colonies, and the headquarters of the union is to be in London. It will be the duty of the Empire Press Union, the creation of which is to be heartily welcomed, to carry on the work of the conference, and make arrangements for further conferences. One direct and very satisfactory result achieved by the last conference lay in the reduction of cable rates.

A plea has been put forward by E. V. Lucas for the placing in the Temple gardens of a memorial to Charles Lamb, and it will no doubt find a sympathetic response from Elia's countless admirers.

It seems strange that hitherto no steps have been taken to connect Lamb, "the frolic and the gentle," as Wordsworth called him, with the Temple precincts, so full are all its quaint courts with literary associations.

A fortnight ago we referred to the speculation that was going on as to the probable recipient of the Nobel prize. We now hear that this distinction will fall to M. Anatole France. The choice will call for little surprise from those conversant with the works of this brilliant author. M. France is undoubtedly a force not only in Gallie but in European contemporary literature.

We spoke recently of the disturbance with which the book trade was being threatened by fears of a general election this side of Christmas. Now that it seems that January is the very earliest at which that dread event can take place, we may enjoy a little breathing space. The leading firms have in most cases taken the risks of an election and are working off their engagements. They have led trumps to advantage by issuing political books early, and are now playing their court cards in the shape of the ordinary gift books of the season so far the season promises very well.

We read the other day in a leading newspaper that a lady balloonist had been "blown across the channel in the teeth of a gale." Either a contemporary has discovered a new principle in aeronautics or it is taking a liberty with the English language.

Some correspondence has been going on in the Spectator about squirrels and their powers of navigating rivers. This has elicited some interesting passages from ancient naturalists, and one quotation from the "Speculum Mundi" of John Swan (1637) may perhaps be cited here: "Sciurus, the squirrel, is a quick, nimble creature, which will skip from tree to tree with great facility. When she is out of her nest, her tail serves to secure her from both sun and rain. Howbeit it is sometimes a hurt unto her: for the hairs of it be so thick that striving to swimme over a river, her tail is so laden with water that sinking she drowneth. Wherefore Nature hath taught her this prettie piece of policy; namely, to get upon a little piece of wood, which swimming wafts her safely over; and wanting a skill, her bushie tail set up and spread abroad, supplies the room of that defect."

LONDON—Mr. Shackleton's book, "The Heart of the Antarctic" (Heinemann), is out at last and has been well received. Two magnificent fat and profusely illustrated volumes they are, which contain the record of one of the finest voyages of discovery in polar regions that there has ever been. The whole narrative of Shackleton's dash for the pole is extraordinarily thrilling, and all the more so as he has kept to the original form of his diary, written at night in the sleeping bag, being just a curt resume of the day's events. The second volume is chiefly taken up with Professor David's account of the journey to the south magnetic pole and valuable appendices contributed by members of the staff on the work of their respective departments.

There is no doubt that the letters of women are often distinguished by a charm which entirely eludes the male writer. This charm, we think, lies in the clearness of thought, candor of feeling and simplicity of speech with which they

express themselves. Thackeray discovered this fact and several times alluded to it, notably in "Vanity Fair," in which he urges in extenuation of the ungrammatical repetition sometimes found in their letters that they should be "allowed to touch the heart in spite of syntax." A book is now promised us by Messrs. Hutchinson entitled "Women as Letter Writers," edited by Ada M. Inghen, containing a collection of women's letters extending over a period of about three centuries, and which should be of considerable interest.

The November Nineteenth Century has an interesting article by H. R. Mayor (assistant master at Clifton College) on the "Fallacy of the Elder Brother." The author aims at disproving the notion, which he claims has gained a rather general acceptance, that schoolmasters should adopt the attitude of elder brother toward their pupils. In his opinion a master's sympathy with the boy's point of view should not lead him to hide from them his own wide knowledge, his intellectual enthusiasms and his interest in the wider concerns of men, things which a boy will learn to value more as he realizes that his masters are always thinking about them. Furthermore, he thinks that boys should not have the importance of games so continually thrust upon them by the frequent use of such stock expressions as "character is built up on the playing fields"—and they should rarely be lectured.

Mr. Fifield has in the press a new book of somewhat unusual character by Arthur Ponsonby, M. P. The title is "The Camel and the Needle's Eye" and the subject is the universal belief in money and its consequences, with an analysis of the position, life and actions of the rich man. The actual weekly expenses of several wealthy families are contrasted with those of the working-class homes.

"How to Use a Library," by James Douglas Stewart is announced for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock and in conjunction with this book the reissue of three of Mr. H. B. Wheatley's books "How to Form a Library," "How to Catalogue a Library," and "How to Make an Index" is promised.

Dr. Fabian Franklin is writing a biography of the late President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and would like to see any letters of his that are likely to be of use. They will be promptly returned to the sender. His address is care of the Evening Post, New York.

Messrs. Longmans will publish shortly "Beasts and Men" by Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, translated by L. S. R. Elliott and A. G. Thacker with a preface by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell. The author is the founder of the zoological park at Stirling near Hamburg, and the largest dealer in wild animals in the world. Dr. Mitchell is secretary to the London Zoological Society.

Methuens are just publishing "The Survival of Man: A study of Unrecognized Human Faculty" by Sir Oliver Lodge and a book by Miss Norma Lorimer entitled "By the Waters of Egypt" illustrated in color by Benton Fletcher.

The Manchester University Press is publishing a series of studies called "The Literary Profession in the Elizabethan Age" by Miss Phoebe Sheavyn D. Litt, dealing with the condition of the pursuit of the profession of literature under Elizabeth and James I. and discussing the possibility of earning a livelihood in this period by literary work.

"How to be Happy Though Civil" is the title of a new book by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, which Mr. Unwin is publishing. The book is not, we are told, a guide to etiquette but in some degree to common manners.

Small talk in great places finds an able chronicler in Mme. Charles de Bunsen, whose book entitled "In Three Legations," is just published by Fisher Unwin. The book has some good stories in it, one of the best of which is concerned with the first German Emperor at a court masked ball. When a masked attendant on the stomach, inquiring, "How goes it, old chap?" he drew himself up and replied with the abruptness of a German station master, "Alles sagen, aber nicht anrufen" ("Say anything, but don't touch").

## WAKEFIELD ACTS ON WATER SUPPLY

Special Town Meeting Is Called to Consider Conservation of Lake Quannapowitt's Surroundings.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A special town meeting has been called for this evening to consider the intention of the town of Reading, for which it has legislative authority, to reduce the level of Lake Quannapowitt in draining an area of swamp land many acres in extent.

Wakefield citizens, recognizing the need of the lake as a water supply, have become aroused and intend to take steps for its conservation. Crystal lake, the present water supply, is at one of the lowest points reached since it has been used for municipal purposes, and the water commissioners state that it will eventually become inadequate.

## STEAMSHIP BREWSTER ASHORE.

NEW YORK—The steamship Brewster, Captain King, bound from Jamaica to this city with a cargo of fruit, is ashore on Diamond shoals, 20 miles south of Cape Hatteras.

A mate and four men have been taken off by the Diamond Shoals light ship. Wrecking tugs have gone to her assistance.

## MAINE STATIONS PROTECT WOODS

Men in Observatories on the Tops of Mountains Detect Forest Fires Before Great Damage Can Result.

BANGOR, Me.—The danger of forest fires in Maine has led to the establishment of observatories or lookout stations by the state upon the summits of high mountains.

Maine was the first state to establish such stations, and the credit for the inception of this plan is due to William M. Shaw of Greenville and W. J. Lannigan of Waterville. There are now 22 of them. The observatory is a log cabin structure which is built at an expense of about \$750. From this the operator makes his observations, every hour in the day. A telephone line, runs from these lookout stations to the house of the warden. Each watchman has a map of the surrounding country with his fire station as a center. He is provided with field glasses, compass and an alidade, which is an instrument for locating the position of the fire.

## FORMER NEWSBOY NOW TENOR.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—William Miller, 15 years ago a ragged newsboy on the streets of Pittsburgh, has signed a contract at \$12,000 a season to sing the leading tenor role in the Munich Royal Opera.

## PETER'S

THE ORIGINAL  
Milk Chocolate

"The World's Favorite."

No other maker has caught the indescribable blend that makes PETER'S lead the world.

It just tastes like —PETER'S— and you will not find that flavor in any other.

You never grow tired of

## GALA PETER

Lamont, Corliss & Co.  
Sole Agents,  
78 Hudson Street,  
New York.

"High as the Alps in Quality."

Waists  
IN  
Silk  
Crepe  
Flannel

## Hatch

45  
SUMMER ST



## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PROBLEM

THERE is no feature of the communal life for which the citizens of this country have greater occasion to be thankful than for its public school system. Whether it be thought of as the best means of making the entire body of our youth intelligent and homogeneous; or as the surest interdict of caste distinctions and antagonisms; or as the most effective way of amalgamating the vast number of non-English speaking people who are pouring like a ceaseless tide into every inlet of the country—from any and every point of view the free school must be regarded as the bulwark of our national defense, and as an essential to the perpetuity of representative government.

When one remembers that practically every child of this great commonwealth is provided opportunity in the kindergarten and grammar schools to acquire the fundamentals of an English education, and that to those who can pursue more advanced studies the doors of our splendid high schools are open without money and without price, he can but rejoice, and especially that "the little children of the poor" who have escaped from their untoward conditions and out look in less favored countries, have here found the promised land of their deliverance from ignorance, superstition and want. Surely every lover of mankind is thankful today for this distinctive feature of "The Great Republic of the West."

There is need, however, in the midst of our rejoicing that we remind ourselves of the oft-quoted saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and this for the reason that in the judgment of many of our most thoughtful educators the vital good of this public school system is being imperiled by tendencies which in their beginnings not only awaken no alarm, but which on the contrary stimulate our civic pride. It is in undertaking too much that efficiency, the achievement of most importance, may be sacrificed.

In considering this matter it is important that one have a clear sense of the purpose of this plan for general education, namely, first of all, to help each child to find himself, to realize and utilize his best gifts; and, second, to equip him thus for the largest usefulness, the noblest citizenship. Respecting these "ends in view" there will be no disagreement, and there should be none respecting the consequent demand for that personal touch with pupils upon the part of the teacher which means a sympathetic study of each boy and girl committed to his care, in the matter of physical and mental resources and ability, special aptitude, moral trend, etc. Without such individual study it is manifestly impossible for any teacher to supply the child's need and advance him in the line of his best possibilities, his most probable success.

This demand of the public school is made the more emphatic by the fact that such a large percentage of the children in all the great centers of population come from homes where thoughtful study of their nature and needs is wholly wanting, and where the atmosphere and influences are harmful rather than helpful to them. With such children life's success or failure will largely depend upon the loving and patient interest of their school teachers. They must become what their parents are not, clean, wholesome, intelligent, energetic, ambitious, and this is entirely possible through the encouragement and inspiration received during the ten or more years of well-directed school life.

Moreover, lack of interest in the character study and habit-shaping of children is not confined to the crowded homes of our great cities and of so-called "foreigners." In the average well-to-do Christian home the present tendency is decidedly toward the committal of the training of the children, both intellectual and moral, to others. Robbed in a sense of his father and mother by present-day business and social demands, the seriousness of the child's appeal for sympathetic and intelligent guidance in the school is greatly intensified, and the fact that it is so largely denied lifts by the present order may well engage the attention of every large-minded citizen.

It would seem that one of the most obvious enemies of our free school system is the compass and completeness of the system itself. As organized and conducted today, it undertakes to care for the education of every child during a period of from 9 to 16 years, one or two in the kindergarten, eight or nine in the primary and grammar, and four or five in the high school courses. The requirements of such a comprehensive scheme in the way of buildings and equipment, including free text-books, superintendents and teachers, involves such a tremendous expense that the question of funds begets the necessity of making the average class so large as to render it impossible for the teacher to give his pupils that individual study and care which is considered the imperative and fundamental requirement of efficiency and success. With 30 to 50 pupils in his class and with a list of studies which has become so large as to beget confusion rather than concentration of thought, it is extremely difficult for the teacher to acquaint himself with the special need of each pupil, and to give him more than that passing attention, out of which he gets more or less, as he can. The result is the attempted conformation of all the pupils to a common mould, with little regard to individual attitude or need, and it is this condition which tends to make the pupil superficial, the teacher discouraged, and the undertaking a defeat.

Yet another menace to the efficiency of our public school system is found in the effort of many educators to so coordinate it with our colleges as to make the fitting of the largest possible number for entry examinations the goal with respect to which the requirements both

in the grammar and in the high school are determined and imposed. At first sight this idea makes strong appeal. It seems to give importance and dignity to what has been thought of as commonplace. It gives promise of a closer affiliation of all the educational interests, a definite aim and impulse where there has been more or less variation and confusion of method. Moreover, it seems to stand for cooperation, the extension of the bigger idea, the logical domination of the chief over the subordinate—and it does mean something of all this. But in the practical working out of things it is found to mean much more. This imported college idea has a great glamour and it is not difficult to see how it begets sharp competition between the masters of the grammar schools as well as between the principals of high schools, each and all striving to make the best possible showing in measuring up to the prescribed requirements so that the largest number of candidates in this line of collegiate advance may successfully "pass." Further, more the idea gets into the heads of the pupils as well as of the teachers, so that those who have no hope of attending college, and who need to be helped to find themselves to do what they can, rather than what they may hopelessly aspire to, become sensitive to the question of rank and standing, are stimulated by pride to insist upon the "classical course," to undertake what others are doing rather than what it would be wise and best for them to do, and thus the ill, already referred to, which flows from lack of adjustment of work to individual ability and economic position, are further increased and intensified. Very naturally the colleges pride themselves on having a "stiff" entry examination, and the pressure of effort which its mastery calls for affects not only the relatively small number of pupils who try for it, but also the work assigned and the study-hours imposed upon every pupil of the high schools and of the higher grammar grades as well. The less apt students must therefore do a burdensome amount of study out of school hours, and that youthful period of their lives which ought surely to be characterized by a large degree of freedom for play and joyousness becomes for them a time of ceaseless drudgery.

Corrective ideas are not wanting, but the problem is a difficult one, and, as in the field of politics and economics, the masses do not give thought to the subject, and complacently endure conditions for which intelligent and assertive interest would find a remedy. A large increase of the amount of money appropriated would make possible the reduction of the size of the classes, but hitherto the multiplication of the subjects of study and the increase of the machinery of the system have more than kept pace with the increase of the school funds, so that no relief of the pressure upon either teachers or pupils has been secured.

Many have reached the conviction that the free high school is a mistake, that this expense should not be put upon the entire community, but upon those who elect to profit by it; at least, that a tuition should be charged which would greatly lessen the demand of these schools upon the public school funds. They contend with a great show of reasonableness that the one desideratum is a universal elementary education; that the ability of the teacher to give sympathetic attention to individual needs should under no circumstances be impaired, and that any free instruction beyond the grammar school grades should be confined to such manual and domestic economy training as will fit the many for more efficient practical life rather than the few for a collegiate course. James J. Hill is generally regarded as a man of clear vision and sound judgment, and it is worth our while to give attention to his late warning note. "I fear," says he, "that our public schools are educating our children away from the occupations for which they are best fitted."

To remove changes may be called for to restore present disabilities, and to insure the perpetuation and increasing usefulness of this distinctive factor of republican institutions, it is apparent that more general and more thoughtful consideration of the problem is imperatively demanded as a preliminary to any wise action. No one fact will more certainly aid those who are seeking to break the hold of the public school upon public approval than the presentation of unmistakable evidence that it is serving the interests of the few most capable pupils rather than of the many of ordinary ability, and thus proving a feeder for higher institutions rather than a blessing to all the pupils. The public school must be maintained in the interest of the masses.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Two three-story swell-front brick apartment houses at 175 to 177 St. Botolph street, near Cumberland street, Back Bay, have been purchased by Isaac Heller from Annie Stanley, the title coming through Jerome J. Pastene. There are 4003 square feet of land in the lot and the assessment on the whole is \$24,000; \$10,600 of this amount is on the land.

**SOUTH AND WEST ENDS.** Isaac Heller has conveyed two parcels of South End property to Helen B. James. One is the frame house and 1000 square feet of land at 367 Shawmut avenue, near West Dedham street, and the other is the estate at 83 West Brookline street, taxed on \$9000 and consisting of a brick house and 893 square feet of land.

Guiseppi Cifrina et al. have purchased from George A. Gardner et al., trustees, the property numbered 557 to 563 Tremont street and 2 to 8 Montgomery street, South End. There are 2240 square feet of land, rated at \$22,400. The total assessment is \$38,400. There is a large four-story brick structure.

Another South End sale comprises the parcel at 129 Lenox street, near Tremont street, assessed for \$10,100. It was owned by Joseph Schneiderman et al., who conveyed to Nathan Showslach. The 2100 square feet of land are rated at \$1 per square foot.

Joseph Aug is the buyer of the property at 15 Oneida street from Max Frank. The total rating is \$6000 and \$1800 is on the 800 square feet of land. There is a four-story and basement brick house. Two frame houses at 787 to 789 Shawmut avenue, near Vernon street, have been conveyed by the Eliot Five Cent savings bank to Joel Broadbent. The total assessment is \$5800, of which

**QUEBEC DONATES BOOKS TO ONTARIO**

TORONTO—Through the kindness of Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, the Province of Ontario has been presented with 700 volumes of Quebec state papers, to be placed in the provincial library. The 700 volumes contain all the Quebec provincial documents since confederation, the Lewis correspondence and judgments and deliberations of the sovereign council of New France.

The work of re-establishing the provincial library is proceeding rapidly, and the temporary quarters at Queen's park are already overcrowded.

**NEW TYPEWRITING RECORD IS MADE**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—H. Otis Blaisdell of New York, who made a new world's record Saturday for 15 minutes copying on a typewriter, made a new record Sunday for an hour, by writing 6184 words, or an average of 103 a minute. The previous record, 95 words, was made Sept. 30, in New York, by Miss Rose L. Fritz. The record was made before the Missouri Valley Commercial Teachers convention.

masses do not give thought to the subject, and complacently endure conditions for which intelligent and assertive interest would find a remedy. A large increase of the amount of money appropriated would make possible the reduction of the size of the classes, but hitherto the multiplication of the subjects of study and the increase of the machinery of the system have more than kept pace with the increase of the school funds, so that no relief of the pressure upon either teachers or pupils has been secured.

Many have reached the conviction that the free high school is a mistake, that this expense should not be put upon the entire community, but upon those who elect to profit by it; at least, that a tuition should be charged which would greatly lessen the demand of these schools upon the public school funds. They contend with a great show of reasonableness that the one desideratum is a universal elementary education; that the ability of the teacher to give sympathetic attention to individual needs should under no circumstances be impaired, and that any free instruction beyond the grammar school grades should be confined to such manual and domestic economy training as will fit the many for more efficient practical life rather than the few for a collegiate course. James J. Hill is generally regarded as a man of clear vision and sound judgment, and it is worth our while to give attention to his late warning note. "I fear," says he, "that our public schools are educating our children away from the occupations for which they are best fitted."

To remove changes may be called for to restore present disabilities, and to insure the perpetuation and increasing usefulness of this distinctive factor of republican institutions, it is apparent that more general and more thoughtful consideration of the problem is imperatively demanded as a preliminary to any wise action. No one fact will more certainly aid those who are seeking to break the hold of the public school upon public approval than the presentation of unmistakable evidence that it is serving the interests of the few most capable pupils rather than of the many of ordinary ability, and thus proving a feeder for higher institutions rather than a blessing to all the pupils. The public school must be maintained in the interest of the masses.

## OLD-TIME CANAL LOCK HOUSE NOW AN ATTRACTIVE HOME

Proposed Reconstruction of Middlesex Waterway Revives Interest in a Wilmington Structure Which Once Afforded Accommodation to Travelers.



OLD "LOCK HOUSE" AT WILMINGTON, MASS.

Over one hundred years old, and originally used as a tavern for the accommodation of travelers by the Middlesex canal, 1803-1838.

Travelers between Boston and the north by way of the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad are often attracted by an old house which stands beside the track in the town of Wilmington, Mass., not so much, however, because of the building itself, but rather by the magnificent elms which shade it and which are said to be among the largest in the state.

Few except old residents of the town have known the history of the house, but it is now becoming of general interest, because of the plans recently made for increased waterway transportation, and especially the proposition for the reconstruction of the old Middlesex canal; for the old house was once known as the "Lock House," where travelers by the canal were wont to tarry for lodgings or refreshment.

It was built at the beginning of the nineteenth century, contemporaneous

with the construction of the canal, which it was destined to survive by many years, being cared for and improved until it is one of the most attractive residences in Wilmington, while the course of the waterway has in many places been completely obliterated.

When the house came into the possession of its present owners, 40 years ago, a portion of the old canal remained, forming a small pond directly in front, but a beautiful lawn has now taken its place, and one has to penetrate the woods, some distance away, to find any trace of the ancient waterway.

When used as a tavern the house had an ell which still exists. It was moved across the street and transformed into a pretty cottage, the front wall of the foundation being one of the walls of the lock. This smaller house is occupied by a descendant of the proprietor of the "Lock House" in its tavern days.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

## MISSSES' SHIRRED DRESS.

Shirred dresses are always pretty for young girls. This one is adapted to all

the favorite thin materials, chiffon, crepe de chine, mesaline, voile and the like, and can be made either with a high or low neck and with long, three-quarter or short sleeves, so that it can be used either for afternoon wear or for evening occasions. The over waist is arranged over a smoothly fitted lining and the yoke of the skirt, over a foundation, so that all the shirrings are kept perfectly in place. 14 and 16 years. Crepe de chine with yoke and cuffs of all-over lace and trimming of ribbon banding are the materials illustrated.

The material required for the 16-year size is 10½ yards 21 or 24, 6½ yards 32 or 48 yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 18 for yoke and cuffs, 12 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern (6518) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## NEAR-PUFF PASTE.

This pastry is not as rich as real puff paste and is much easier to make. It should be made and put on a plate, covered with a cloth and put on ice for a day before using. Care should be taken that the cloth does not come in contact with the ice, however, as it would absorb moisture and wet the paste. Sift 2 cups of pastry flour with ½ teaspoon of salt and chop into it ½ cup of very cold lard. Rub, with cool fingers, until it is in very fine crumbs and chop in ½ cup of well washed and very cold butter. Set the bowl in the refrigerator until very cold, then add enough ice water to roll out. Roll from you into an oblong sheet, fold over ends and roll again. Repeat the rolling three or four times and put the paste on ice until ready to use. This will keep a long time if kept very cold.—Mrs. Larned in Good Housekeeping.

## APPLE Tart.

Line a deep, round pie tin with rich pie paste and fill it ¾ full of quick-cooking apples, pared, cored and thinly sliced. Dredge them generously with sugar, put a twist of crust around the edge, well fastened on by wetting, and place in a hot oven to bake. When nearly done spread with a thin layer of orange marmalade and pour over a rich custard made of one cup of milk, one tablespoon of sugar and two egg yolks. Return to the oven, which should be but moderately hot, and bake until the

custard is "set." Serve cold. — Good Housekeeping.

## IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

As a wedding gift or a holiday present, nothing is more appropriate or acceptable than a handsome oriental rug, an article which is always suitable for the artistic furnishing of the home. Shoppers are now afforded a tempting opportunity for procuring beautiful imported floor coverings in the special sale in progress in the store of the John H. Pray & Sons Company at 646-658 Washington street. The immense stock of choice foreign rugs carried by this firm and inventoried at \$175,000 is being sold at a 25 per cent discount. Every rug offered in this sale has the firm's recommendation and guarantee.

If one is planning on a new fur garment this winter she will profit by carefully inspecting the line of elegant furs carried by Otto J. Fiedler, Incorporated, at 356 Boylston street. It would be well to write this firm for its attractive annual catalogue, which contains much that is interesting in regard to the prevailing styles in furs and fur garments.

The housekeeper who uses Lord's Lumino, the king of brass polishes, will appreciate the economic value of that preparation, for its use imparts a luster and brilliancy that outlasts that of any other brand. This polish may be obtained at all hardware dealers.

The Russian Importing Company, whose number is 429 Boylston street, is showing customers a line of very fascinating imported wooden toys, representing horses, donkeys, crocodiles, horsemen, reindeer and birds.

The Houghton & Dutton Company is holding a notable half-price sale of table linen which is sure to attract and benefit the experienced shopper. In this sale also are some remnant bargains in serviceable bed linen.

In the shop of Blanchard, King & Co., an establishment long known for the choiceness of its stock, one will find a large and interesting importation of brass and leather novelties for holiday gifts.

A charming line of soft chodis, kashmir, liberty satins and India silks is to be found at the East India House at 373 Boylston street. Attractive patterns in velveteens suitable for both house gowns and outdoor wear are in the showing of this importing establishment.

This is the time of the year to get out the little choice prints and other pictures one has carefully laid away and have them framed as souvenirs for one's friends. For inexpensive and artistic framing, one should patronize the firm of Foster Brothers, at 4 Park square.

The shopper who visits today the two big establishments of James McCreery & Co. at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, New York, will find sales of black and colored dress patterns in progress. These patterns run in price from \$4.50 to \$10.50, and, if requested,

## Musical Events In Boston

THE record of musical performance in Boston for Saturday afternoon was a piano recital in Symphony hall by Mme. Teresa Carreno and a presentation of "Lakme" at the opera house; the record for the evening was a concert by Mr. Fiedler and his men in Symphony hall and a debutante performance of "Boheme" at the opera house in the evening.

Mme. Carreno played three sonatas: Chopin's Opus 58, Schumann's Opus 22 and MacDowell's Keltie Sonata. She also played three pieces by Liszt: Sonnet to del Petrarca, the Irrlichter study and the Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody.

Mme. Carreno played with considerable warmth of tone and with all necessary heed for the special genius of each of her four composers. Her phrasing, probably designedly, was indistinct; consequently her performance had an impressionistic character; instead of regarding the sonatas as three different treatments of a great musical form by three different thinkers, she chose to make them indicate successively the Chopin, the Schumann and the MacDowell mood. Her audience was somewhat uncertain as to how they liked her interpretations but they listened with best attention and applauded with reasonable enthusiasm.

The seventh program of the Symphony orchestra was as follows: Mozart, Symphony in E flat major; Rubinstein, concerto in D minor, No. 4, for piano and orchestra; Delius, "Paris: a Night Piece," first American performance; Wagner, overture to "Rienzi." The soloist was Mme. Olga Samaroff.

Two of Mr. Fiedler's novelties of this season, Reger's Prologue to a Tragedy and Delius' "Paris" have brought to the attention of Symphony audiences tone thinkers of individuality. The composer of the Prologue is the more individual of the two because his work is not easily associated with that of other men; he has started in a new path. The composer of "Paris" regards the tone problem in much the same light as it is regarded by Richard Strauss, but his method of working it out is his own. Delius, like Strauss, likes to set the forces of a massive orchestra in contrast with the individual voices of a few instruments, and he likes to do it in such a way that while the orchestra as a whole is the main element in the expression the solo voices when their turn comes speak to the purpose.

It was a great Delius who was heard in the tone poem of Saturday evening; but it was the Delius of 10 years ago. The Delius of today is far in advance of the composer of the "Paris" music. In the "Mass of Life" which has been produced within a year, he makes a symphonic picture by means of an orchestra exactly like that which Mr. Fiedler conducted on Saturday evening and adds to it four solo voices and a chorus. This is a work to call out the powers of Mr. Fiedler as a conductor of a vast modern score. With his orchestra and with a company of singers such as the Cecilia Society, it could be produced satisfactorily in Boston, and if it were produced here Bostonians would become acquainted with the Delius who has completely found his individuality.

At the Sunday evening concert in the opera house Miss Nielsen and Mr. Baklanoff drew out a large audience. Miss Nielsen sang the "Traviata" aria and songs by Strauss, Hahn and Tosti. She added to the songs to pay for applause, "The Dutch Garden" and "Swanee River." Mr. Baklanoff pleased with the "Evening Star" aria and his Russian folk songs. The new tenor, Izkowski, was well received. He gave a spirited performance of the "Romeo and Juliet" cavatina and took his part successfully in the Sextette from "Lucia."

In view of the many requests for opera tickets which the management of the Hotel Lenox have received from time to time they have decided to open a free bureau of exchange whereby subscribers who wish to dispose of their tickets for certain performances may turn them in to the bureau and the clerk in charge will hold them each day for sale until a specified hour. There is to be no commission fee charged either to the ticket holder or purchaser, and tickets will at no time be sold for more than their face value. The bureau will also be furnished with programs, prospectus diagrams and repertoire with full information relative to the opera season.

Constantino is one of the most reliable of singers and one of the most versatile. He is ambitious to excel in all the great tenor roles, be they dramatic or lyric, and perhaps his preference for the Boston Opera Company to the Manhattan company of New York is to be explained in the larger opportunities he will have under Mr. Russell than he had under Mr. Hammerstein. According to the judgment of those who have most frequently heard him, he sings best in parts that call for his lighter tones; but Mr. Constantino has his own ideas about

they will be packed in boxes ready for holiday presentation. Another feature of today's sale in these superior dry goods houses is a very comprehensive assortment of "McCreery Silks" in the latest weaves and colors in plain and novelty silks for both evening and street wear.

The special feature of attraction in the large stock of the O'Neill-Adams Company on Sixth avenue, New York, is a notable showing of fur coats in Russian pony, near-seal and Australian and Hudson bay seal. These rich garments are from the stock of the Enterprise Fur Company, now bankrupt, and are being sold at remarkably low prices. This special sale affords shoppers a most advantageous opportunity of securing a superior coat at a small price.

his voice, and he thinks the heavy role of Radames in "Aida" is as appropriate for him as the role of the Duke in "Rigoletto," which has brought him so much applause.

Mr. Constantino's ambition is reasonable, because "Aida" at the Boston Opera house lacks only a competent Radames for a completely successful presentation. The staging of the work has been the most elaborate of anything yet attempted by Mr. Russell, the musical direction of it has been the most successful of anything Mr. Conti has yet done; the performance tonight should make the triumph scene of Radames in the second act of Verdi's opera the impressive thing it can be, and can only be, when the hero is impersonated by a great tenor.

At a tea given by Mrs. Henry Russell Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Lenox to members of the opera company and other friends whom Mrs. Russell has met during her few weeks' visit in Boston, there was an informal concert. Steve Makowski sang Tosti's "Ancora," Alice Nielsen sang "Serenade" by Strauss and "The Dutch Garden" by Leomis; Raymond Boulogne sang an aria from "Faust," with Arnaldo Conti at the piano; Rosa Olitzka gave a German song with R. E. Simmons as accompanist; Florentino Constantino sang "La Paloma" and "Spireto Gentil" from "Favorita."

Mrs. Russell sang a French song and an Italian song to accompaniments of Mr. Russell. Mrs. Russell sails for Europe on the Mauretania next Wednesday. She will go to her home in Paris to attend to the education of her young sons.

## THE CECILIA AND MR. LANG.

The Cecilia Society will give the Mozart requiem mass and the Grail music from "Parsifal" next Thursday evening in memory of R. J. Lang, the organizer of the society and for 30 years its conductor.

Mr. Lang's most notable contribution to the musical progress of Boston was doubtless his creation of the Cecilia standard of choral performance. The elements of character that went into this great work of his were musical honesty and his genius for friendship; for as members of the Cecilia Society talk of him, he was their guide, counselor, companion on their upward way in art. No one else could revive weary courage, restore hope, or move to high unselfish purpose outside personal advantage as he could; no one else held so persistently to a lofty standard, chided so unsparringly or knew so well how to reward with a word of praise. No one discerned honesty and worth more quickly than he; no one prized them more.

Mr. Lang was always alert to catch the new notes and to welcome new composers and artists. He was always looking forward. In this discernment of the meaning of musical change his genius was declared. He knew that everything must be "better farther on." His wit and humor were always as ready as his sympathy. Originality of speech was the expression of his individual charm. He could speak as delightfully as if words were his art and his brief talks with his singers as a body or alone, made for their culture hardly less than the music he worked out with them. His most marked personal trait was his power of discerning the gifts of others and waking them to fulfillment.

## FULL MILL TIME AT MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The mills of the Stark and Amoskeag corporations started today on full time. In the Amoskeag there was a shakeup among the overseers of carding.

The volume of water in the river is materially increased and as water has been stored in all reservoirs along the river, the prospect for steady work in all the mills for this week is much better than it has been for weeks.

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director

Mon. Eve., Nov. 29, at 7:45. AIDA. Mmes. Boninsegna, Olitzka, Freeman, MM. Constantino, Archambault, Baklanoff, Mardones, Giaccone. Cond. Conti.

Tues. Eve., Dec. 1, at 8. LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Lipkowska, Rogers, Leveroni, MM. Bourillon, Boninsegna, Giaccone, Fiedler, Dunstan, Perini, Strosescu. Cond. Conti.

Thurs. Eve., Dec. 2, at 8. (Extra Performance.) RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Lipkowska, Leveroni, Pierce, Rogers, Swartz, MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Nivette, Perini, Fiedler, Giaccone, Dunstan. Cond. Conti.

Fri. Eve., Dec. 3, at 7:45. FAUST. Mmes. Norka, Freeman, Rogers, MM. Bourillon, Nivette, Boninsegna, Fiedler, Cond. Goodrich.

Sat. Eve., Dec. 4, at 2. LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Lipkowska, Rogers, Leveroni, MM. Leiva, Boninsegna, Giaccone, Fiedler, Dunstan, Perini, Strosescu. Cond. Conti.

Sat. Eve., Dec. 4, at 7:45. (Double Bill.) CAVALIERA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Kirmes, Rogers, MM. Ozepo, Fornari, Cond. Luzzatti. 1 PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Schroeder, MM. Hansen, Pico, Fiedler, Balestrini, Strosescu, Dunstan, Cond. Luzzatti.

Good seats available for every performance. At Box Office or 171 Tremont street. (Eastern Talking Machine Co.) MASON & HAMILTON PIANOS USED.

This Afternoon at 2:30 ISADORA DUNCAN with full Boston Opera House Orchestra and complete chorus. Conductor Luzzatti.

SALESROOM FOR Victor Instruments And Records. Buy Direct from 345 Fifth Ave., New York. Sol Bloom, 141 S. Broad St., Philadelphia. Opp. Hotel Radcliff, Atlantic City. Mail orders solicited. Send for catalogue.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT LILLIAN FRENCH READ, soprano; concert, chorus and recital; pupils accepted. 507 W. 42d St., New York City.



## SHIPPING NEWS

A pack of 26 dogs, the pick of English kennels, arrived here today on the Leyland freighter Devonian from Liverpool. The dogs are in charge of George S. Thomas, who, with his wife, was the only passenger on the steamer.

The Devonian docked at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, early in the afternoon. Included in her cargo are 350 tons of wool, 1150 packages of machinery, 115 tons of bleach and a large quantity of general freight.

The United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Capt. Asa Davison, reached her berth at Long wharf today bringing in 31,000 bunches of bananas and four cases of castings. Captain Davison reported that the cruiser Des Moines was still at Port Limon when he left there Nov. 21. The San Jose brought as saloon passengers P. E. Perez, J. Oozoro, Mrs. S. E. Kennedy, A. Young, E. W. L. Reed, J. E. McKenney, L. C. Quezada, and Miss N. Davison.

Less than 150,000 pounds of fish were landed today at T wharf, one of the smallest Monday offerings brought to the great fish mart for years.

Monday is nearly always the biggest day of the week and the average total fare landed on that day would be considerably more than half a million pounds.

Today only 35,000 pounds of cod were brought in on nine vessels, while often one schooner will bring in almost twice that quantity of this toothsome fish.

Just 17 vessels were on hand at the opening of business and the light offering of cod, haddock, lake, pollock and cusk was eagerly snapped up by buyers at a poor price.

More than 50,000 pounds of lake was brought in, equal to the combined quantity of cod and haddock, and only 2000 pounds of cusk and 27,000 pounds of pollock will have to supply the New England markets today.

The old steamer Glaucus was condemned and sold for junk several years ago, but she is destined to remain in service in another capacity. A section of the hull of the steamer is now at Green's yard being converted into a lighter for heavy lifting, and when she is ready for service she will have almost double the lifting capacity of any lighter now in the harbor, 1300 tons of weight. She can be used either as a lighter or for wrecking purposes.

Owing to the scant supply of all kinds of fish, prices rule high, haddock bringing \$5.75@6.25 per hundred weight, large cod \$5.75@6.50, small cod \$3.25@4.25, large lake \$2.75, small lake \$1.75, pollock \$2.75@3.05.

The highliner at T wharf today was the schooner Josie and Phoebe, which sold a fare of 9000 haddock, 4000 cod, 18,000 lake, 500 cusk and 2000 pounds of pollock.

Bringing 28 passengers and a large general cargo from Antwerp, the Red Star liner Marquette, Capt. A. E. Tribe, came up the harbor this morning and warped into a berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, shortly before 9 o'clock. The steamer left Antwerp Thursday, Nov. 18.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, inspector in charge of this lighthouse district, gives notice that Flat Ground North End Buoy No. 1, first class can, Rockport harbor entrance, is reported missing from its station and will be replaced as soon as practicable.

The Pannonia of the Cunard line, with over 7300 tons of cargo in her holds, sailed from East Boston for Liverpool Sunday, after one of the quickest loadings recorded at this port. It required 32 hours and 136 longshoremen to accomplish the loading of this cargo. The Pannonia was delayed in reaching here from New York, and it was late Thursday afternoon before she made fast to the pier. At 2 a. m. Sunday the freight was all stowed and the hatches clapped on. The loading was finished eight hours earlier than was necessary, for the steamer did not sail until 10 a. m. She carried out 106,000 bushels of wheat, some 2,450,000 pounds of bacon, 17,000 barrels of apples and a large amount of miscellaneous freight. On board the liner were nearly 100 first and second-cabin passengers.

The Danish steamer Louisiana after being delayed 24 hours by the weather, arrived here Sunday evening from Copenhagen and Christiania and went to Hoosac docks, where she berthed across the end of piers 40 and 41.

The schooner Mabel E. Bryson was the only arrival at T wharf from the fishing fleet Sunday up to 5 p. m. The Bryson brought in only 4000 pounds of cod.

The tug confidence towed the Boston schooner Buena up to Green's yard, in Chelsea, Sunday, where she will repair the damage sustained by running ashore near Provincetown. The keel of the vessel is twisted and her bottom is believed to be otherwise damaged.

The Sicula-Americana line, running between New York and the Mediterranean, has extended its service to this port. The first steamer of the line to leave here will be the San Giovanni, which will sail from National docks, East Boston, Dec. 8, direct for Messina and Palermo. The San Giovanni will be followed by the San Giorgio and others at regular intervals.

**PORT OF BOSTON.**  
Arrived Today.  
Sra Marquette (Br), Tribu, Antwerp, Nov. 18, mds and passengers to Red Star line; Bethania (Ger), Meyerdericks, Hamburg Nov. 16, mds to Patterson, Wyde & Co; San Jose (Br), Davison, Port Limon, C. R. Nov. 21, 31,000 stems bananas, 9 passengers, for United Fruit Co; City of Macon, Dreyer, Savannah, mds and passengers to L. Wildes; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore and Newport News, mds and passengers to C. H. May.

## Produce Market

## FRUIT—PRODUCE

## ARRIVALS.

The steamer San Jose from Port Limon brought 31,000 stems bananas for the United Fruit Co.

The steamer Nantucket from Norfolk brought 1395 bxs oranges, 97 bbls sweet potatoes, 2045 bgs peanuts and 50 bxs grape fruit.

The steamer Algonquin, from Jacksonville, brought 3686 boxes oranges.

The steamer Virginian, from Liverpool, brought 650 cases onions, 155 boxes raisins and 616 barrels grapes.

The steamer H. Winter, from New York, brought 10 boxes grape fruit, 333 boxes oranges, 250 boxes raisins, 40 boxes figs, 27 barrels grapes, 25 boxes dates, 25 boxes macaroni.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 1000 bags peanuts and 3000 boxes oranges aboard.

The steamer Pannonia, sailing Sunday for Liverpool, took 13,482 barrels apples. The steamer Sachem, for Liverpool, took 4553 barrels apples.

## BOSTON RECEIPTS.

Apples 5406 bbls, cranberries 12 bbls, Florida oranges 8225 boxes, California oranges 493 boxes, bananas 31,000 stems, California deciduous fruit 5 cars, pineapples 10 crates, grapes 643 barrels, 4989 baskets, 4615 carriers, raisins 3555 boxes, figs 40 packages, dates 25 boxes, peanuts 2045 bags, potatoes 24,576 bushels, sweet potatoes 1326 bbls, onions 3420 bushels.

## New York Fruit News

The steamer Italia with 950 boxes of Palermo lemons and the steamer Regina d'Italia with 7750 boxes of Palermo lemons have arrived.

The offering of Almeria grapes last week comprised a total of 56,500 barrels. General condition of the fruit was poor, a large percentage showing up quite waxy and only ordinary quality, very little fancy stock. Demand was good and market ruled strong and a little higher than previous week. Prices ruled fancy \$4@5.25, choice to extra choice \$3.37½@4, a few extra fancy lots \$5.37½@6.50. Sales to Nov. 27, 444,000 barrels.

Algonquin, Devereaux, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C. mds to Clyde S. S. Co; Malden, Smith, Baltimore, 7301 tons coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Co.

Tugs Lykens, Hammond, Philadelphia towing barges Pocopson (for Seitate) Schuykill and Manatoway, arrd Sunday night; Lenape, Lloyd, Philadelphia, via New Bedford, to leave barge Molino and Salem to leave barge Enterprise and Saucan, arrd Sunday; Eureka, Plummer, Philadelphia via Fall River, to leave barge Canton and Parks, latter for Warren, picked up the Lansford, Eliz. aethport for Bath; Honey Brook, Durkee, Port Johnson, towing barges C. R. R. of N. J. No. 15 (for Salem) 3, and 9; Paoli, McGoldrick, South Amboy, towing barges Malvern, Oxford, and Wayne; Irvington, Farnham, Perth Amboy, towing barges Bath, Bear Creek, and Bonanza; F. C. Hersey, Pierce, Lynn, towing barges Nesaminy for Philadelphia and No. 18, for Baltimore, arrd Sunday; North America, Nelson, New York, towing barges Weehawken from Weehawken, and Maywood from Edgewater; Daniel Willard, Fitzgerald, New York towing barges Binghamton and Troy, from Weehawken; Lackawanna, Lewis, Hoboken, towing barges Cohocton (for Lynn) and Chenango; Scranton, Pierce, Hoboken, towing barges Canisteo (for Lynn) and Hopatcong.

Schr Pansy (Br) Morrison, Parrsboro, N. S., 95,000 feet spruce for Blanchard Lumber Company.

## Sailed.

Today—Tug-Nellie, towing barge S. O. Co No. 78.

Sunday—Tugs Lenape, Philadelphia, towing barges Paxtang, St. Nicholas and Pine Forest; Lykens, Philadelphia, towing barge Eagle Hill, which she left at Salem, proceeded to Portsmouth for barge Paxinos, returning to Salem for barge Suffolk, all for Philadelphia.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Stra Regina d'Italia, Genoa; Kroonland, Antwerp; Hirundo, Jacksonville; Admiral Farragut, Pt Antonio; Seguranca, St. Jago, etc; Prinz Willem V, Amsterdam via Madeira, Paramaribo, Demerara, Pt Spain, etc; City of Columbus, Savannah; Molke, Genoa, Naples, etc; Bermudian, Bermuda; Hesperus, Rotterdam; Saxonia (Br), Boston.

## NEW CAR SHOPS FOR CANADA ROAD

MONTREAL—Owing to the rapid growth of the street railway system in the city and suburbs the Montreal Street Railway Company has about completed drawings and plans for the erection of large shops in the northeast end of the city.

The buildings will consist of car-building shops, machine shops, electrical and winding shops, blacksmith and paint shops, and a large building for the stores and material of the company.

The shops will be laid out in such a manner that they can be extended from time to time as the business of the company requires and will cost approximately \$1,000,000.

It is the company's intention to commence building them next spring. As these shops will be from three to four times the size of the present shops, it will mean the employment of a large number of mechanics and laboring men.

## GIFT HELPS EPICOPALIAN.

NEW YORK—From out of the West came a gift of \$50,000 to help a pension fund for Episcopal clergymen just in time for the Rev. Dr. J. J. Wilkins to announce it Sunday in St. George's church, in Stuyvesant square.

Now in port 114,800 barrels and to arrive 1500 barrels per steamer Eugenia, which is the last direct boat. Offerings for this week will be about 60,000 barrels, sales every day commencing Monday, when they will offer 24,000 barrels. 12,000 boxes Sicily lemons per steamers San Giorgio and Pannania sold last week. There was quite a large portion of new fruit in this offering, which ran largely to 300s, 360s were in demand and prices were well sustained on this size. 300s broke badly. Fruit was of good quality and color. Prices ruled as follows: New fruit—First choice 300s \$3.37½@4.25, second choice \$3.25@3.50; first choice 360s \$4.12½@4.45, second choice \$3.87½@4.12½; Verdell's first choice 300s \$3.37½@3.50, second 300s \$2.87½@3.25; first 360s \$3.50@3.62½, second 360s \$2.87½@3.37½. There will be offered tomorrow 7950 boxes lemons per steamers Oceania and Duca D'Aosta.

## Shipments of Apples.

Week ending Nov. 27, from Boston 15,124, New York 21,946, Portland 13,815, Montreal 59,452, Halifax 13,632, St. John 1600, total 125,569. Last year 47,532.

Since season opened—From Boston 110,793, New York 192,242, Portland 13,815, Montreal 582,928, Halifax 250,601, St. John 1600, Annapolis 19,964, total 1,171,943; last year 1,018,187.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

## Boston Receipts.

Butter—Today, 2512 lbs, 154,808 lbs; 1908, 1405 lbs, 85,917 lbs; Saturday, 1909, 831 lbs, 50,779 lbs; 1908, 1438 lbs, 73,841 lbs.

Cheese—Today, 251 bxs local, 500 bxs export; 1908, 459 bxs local; Saturday, 1909, 244 bxs local; 1908, 588 bxs local, 146 bxs export.

Eggs—Today, 1884 cs; 1908, 1722 cs; Saturday, 1909, 1535 cs; 1908, 1000 cs. Butter—Creamery special, 33½¢; factory firsts 30½¢, factory firsts 26¢, 25¢; process special factory No. 7 27½¢; creamery special, straight marks, buyer 30 days, 34¢; creamery special, seller the week, 33½¢; factory firsts, buyer 30 days, 25¢. No sales; receipts 2801.

Eggs—Apr Refrg 1sts storg pd 22½¢, 21½¢, 100 Apr Refrg 1sts in storg pd 22½¢, 22¢, fresh gathered 1sts 35¢, free Del 32¢, refrg 1sts 22¢, free Del 21¢, north Ohio Apr Refrg 1sts storg pd 22½¢, 22¢, refrg 2nds in storg 22¢, fresh gthd ex 1sts 37½¢, 35¢, north Ohio Apr Refrg 1sts on dock 23¢, 22½¢, refrg 1sts slr 30 ds 21½¢, 20½¢, 1000 refrg 1sts slr 30 ds 22½¢, 20½¢, fresh gthd ex 1sts slr 30 ds 34¢, 32¢, fact 1sts slr 30 ds 34¢ 32¢, fresh gthd ex 1sts slr the wk 37¢, 1400 refrg 1sts slr tomorrow 22¢, 21½¢; no sales; receipts 4839.

## BOSTON PRICES.

Flour—Mill shipments, spring patents \$5.75@6.15, clears \$4.90@5.40, winter patents \$5.90@6.30, straight \$5.60@6.6¢, clears \$5.40@5.70, Kansas patents in jute \$5.10@5.40, rye flour \$4.10@4.60, graham \$4.35@5.

Corn—Car lots, on spot, old No. 2 yellow 75@75½¢, steamer yellow 74½@75¢, No. 3 yellow 74@74½¢, new No. 2 yellow 73@73½¢, No. 3 yellow 72@72½¢, yellow 71@71½¢; to ship from the West, new No. 2 yellow 71½@72¢, No. 3 yellow 70½@71¢, yellow 69½@70¢.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 49@49½¢, No. 2, 47½@48¢, No. 3 46½@47¢, rejected white 45@46¢, to ship from the west, 34 to 36 pounds clipped white 46@46½¢, 36 to 38 pounds 47@47½¢, 38 to 40 pounds 47½@48¢, 40 to 42 pounds 48½@49¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$1.36@1.39 100-pound bag, granulated \$3.65@3.85 bbl, bolted \$3.55@3.70; oatmeal, rolled \$4.50@4.75 bbl, cut and ground \$4.95@5.25.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$24@24.50, winter bran \$25@25.50, middlings \$24.50@25.50, mixed feed \$25@28, red dog \$29.50@30, cottonseed meal \$35, gluten meal \$29.85, hominy feed \$28.15, stock feed \$28, linseed meal \$34.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$21.50@22, No. 1 \$20.50@21, No. 2 \$18@19, No. 3 \$17@18; straw, rye, \$18.50@19, oat \$11@11.50.

Today's New York Market by Telegram. Butter firm, special 33½¢, extra 32½¢. Cheese market firm, Sept. 16½¢, Oct. 16½¢, late made 15½¢.

Egg market lower, extra firsts 33¢ 35¢, firsts 29¢ 32¢, storage ½¢ lower.

## New York Receipts.

Today, 2801 packages butter, 446 boxes cheese, 4839 cases eggs; 1908, 2508 packages butter, 972 boxes cheese, 3193 cases eggs.

Saturday, 1909, 4536 packages butter, 2307 boxes cheese, 5313 cases eggs; 1908, 6733 packages butter, 2421 boxes cheese, 6737 cases eggs.

## PROVISIONS

## Chicago Market.

January Pork \$21.72, January lard \$12.37; hog receipts 30,000, prices \$7.65@8.35; cattle market steady to 10¢ lower, receipts 31,000; hedges \$3.90@9.15, cows and heifers \$2.10@5.65, Texas steers \$3.75@4.80, stockers and feeders \$3.10@5.20, western cattle \$4@7.50.

## Boston Poultry Receipts.

Today 1513 packages, last year 1181 packages.

New York exports, week ending Nov. 27: Butter, 1909, 429 pkgs; 1908, 139 pkgs. Cheese, 1909, 571 bxs; 1908, 4818 bxs.

## Other Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27—Egg market steady at 16¢.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—Egg market steady at 16¢.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 11 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

## REAL ESTATE

6-ROOM HOUSE, large grounds; all imp.; 19 miles out; \$2700; easy terms; also lots in and near New York city. \$10 to \$30,000; all prices, all tastes, titles guaranteed; houses, city and country; farms and development lands; mortgages, exchanges. J. FRABASILE, 432 W. 23d St., New York City.

## SOUTHERN LANDS

Farm and timber lands in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee; hardwood timber lands \$5 per acre up; Mississippi Delta farms \$20 per acre up; land rents \$5 to \$8 per acre.

W. K. BURTON & COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN.

## BUSINESS CHAMBERS TO LET

TO LET—On Boylston st., 1 elegant, spacious business chamber, one flight front; 1 artist's studio, perfect light; 1 group of 3 rooms, suitable for practitioner, dentist or dressmaker. Apply ALLEN, HALL & CO., 284 Boylston st.

## HOUSES TO LET

A FULLY FURNISHED corner house in Back Bay to let for winter; an exceptional opportunity. For further information address Box 3451, Boston postoffice.

## LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Lady's gold watch, between Tremont and Gainsboro sts. Finder will kindly return to 35 Gainsboro st., suite 1.

## BOOKS

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75. Green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepared anywhere in U. S., \$1.82, \$2.50.

WM. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston, Tel. Main 2093-3.

## VOTE FOR FRENCH COURT CHANGE.

PARIS—The extra parliamentary commission appointed by Minister of Justice Barthou to revise the procedure in the courts of France has formally voted to recommend the suppression of the "interrogatoire" or the practice which has permitted magistrates and presidents of assize courts to examine accused persons.

## ANNULS BLOCK TO CUBAN ROAD.

HAVANA—President Gomez has signed a decree annulling, on the ground of illegality, the recent action of the city council of Cienfuegos, which forbade entrance into that city of the Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces railroad, which is being built by F. J. Reilly. The road is now being rapidly pushed to completion.

## MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 671 Atlantic ave.

## ARCHITECT

R. T. C. JACKSON, ARCHITECT, Fall River, Mass.

Conferences given with Building Committees in the United States and Canada.

## AUCTIONS

By FEMBERTON SALES CO., Auctioneers, 6 Pemberton Sq., Boston

Today and following days, at 2 o'clock

A Magnificent Stock of Oriental Rugs and Carpets

All sizes and weaves, by order the Assignee Persian Trading Co. Catalogs on application.

## ROOM AND BOARD

## DORCHESTER

TO LET—Steam-heated furnished and unfurnished rooms with first-class board; situation unexcelled. Tel. 1056-2 Dor. MRS. R. M. KITSON, 6 Windemere rd.

PRIVATE family, two large sunny rooms with fire places, connecting or single; near all electric and steam cars; terms reasonable; fine location. 47 Cypress st.; 2163-4 Brookline.

YOUNG MAN would share large square room, separate couch bed; Gainsboro st.; also front single room; s. h. and h. w.; telephone. Address L 170, Monitor Office.

31ST ST., 30 EAST, New York, near Madison ave.—Rooms single or en suite; meals optional. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

90 GAINSBORO ST., Suite 2—Front room, sun all day; back room; light, dry, warm basement room; c. h. w.

BACK BAY, 191 St. Botolph st., suite 2. To let, furnished five-room suite; open plumbing; telephone.

68 ST. GEORGE ST., Suite 3—Steam-heated square room to let; up one flight.

## ROOM AND BOARD—CHICAGO

FURNISHED ROOM with board for two; all conveniences; best transportation; South Side, Chicago. Tel. Hyde Park 4423.

## BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board in Philadelphia by refined young business woman; References exchanged. Please give full particulars. Address P. O. Box 24, Shillington, Pa.

## STUDIOS TO LET

STUDIO TO LET in a first-class building, 3 days per week; would prefer teacher of languages. Address A 157, Monitor Office.

## ROOMS FOR RENT

CHICAGO, 2346 Calumet, 4th apt.—Handsomely furnished front room suite; steam heat; kitchen privileges; phone Calumet 43.

## MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 671 Atlantic ave.

## ARCHITECT

R. T. C. JACKSON, ARCHITECT, Fall River, Mass.

Conferences given with Building Committees in the United States and Canada.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Oil of Gladness Mop



The best cotton mop made, saturated with the Oil of Gladness, ABSOLUTELY SANITARY, specially prepared; will retain its absorbing qualities for one year; does not dry out. It will pick up the dust and dirt, CLEAN and POLISH a HARDWOOD, PAINTED, LINOLEUM or WAX floor all at one stroke and renews the finish. It is simple but effective, gets down into depressions that other methods fail to reach. Saves time and labor and gives better results. No scrubbing necessary where these mops are used. Special inducements to those who answer this ad., for a short time only. We send a sample dust cloth free for trial. Do not work so hard scrubbing and dusting, and, besides, ruin the finish. Try our method. THE RESULTS ARE WONDERFUL.

To introduce them, we prepay the express and agree to return your money if not satisfactory. We want several in every town and city to take advantage of this offer, for every one we sell another and every one who buys tells another. Write today for full information.

DUNLAP MFG. COMPANY

DEPARTMENT T. B.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

## FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

IVERNIA Dec. 14 } Boston  
Queensstown  
Liverpool

MAURETANIA Dec. 1 } New York  
Queensstown

CARPATIA Dec. 4 } Fishguard  
Liverpool

SAXONIA Dec. 4 } New York

CARONIA Jan. 8 } Italy-Egypt

THE Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.

Telephone Main 4383. 128 STATE ST.

## HORSES

WOULD you like to find a good home on small farm for 1900-pound horse? J. M. ALEXANDER, R. F. D. 1, Taunton, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Column brings returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## Monitor Advertising Brings Results



The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:



# Stocks Heavily Sold, Closed Weak

## COPPER STOCKS QUITE ACTIVE IN THE MARKET

Amalgamated Reaches a New Low Level for the Movement and Then Recovers Partially.

## LAKE VERY STRONG

The most active issue during the early trading on the New York stock market this morning was Amalgamated Copper. It moved in a very irregular way, and its erratic action had the effect of making the rest of the market somewhat irregular. It started off 1/4 under Saturday's closing figure at 80 1/2 and dropped to 80 1/4. Then it shot up 2 points to 82 1/4, and again declined. Amalgamated opened 1/4 lower at 48 1/4, and declined to 47 1/4. American Smelting opened 1/4 lower at 98 1/4 and gained about a point.

The general opinion on the street seemed to be that the proposed copper merger would be postponed for some time to come, and that negotiations had not been declared off, as was reported last week. The fact that a postponement meant uncertainty was enough to cause a selling movement in those stocks which would be directly affected by the consolidation, as well as those indirectly affected.

There was heavy buying of some of the other leaders presumably for the purpose of steadying the market and good advances were made by certain issues. Reading was conspicuous in the advance and there was more talk about a merger cutting. The stock opened off 1/4 at 169 and after declining a small fraction sold above 171, then it sold off sharply. Consolidated Gas opened unchanged at 147 1/2 and rose to 149.

The Rock Island issues again were quite strong. The common rose from 40 1/4 to 41. The preferred, after opening 1/4 higher at 83 1/4 went to 84 1/2.

A feature of the trading toward the end of the first half of the session was the heavy selling of Sugar. It opened 1/4 lower at 124, improved fractionally and then dropped under 120.

Lake Copper was active on the local exchange. It opened off a point at 52 and then jumped to 57. North Butte was inclined to sag. It opened 1/4 lower at 62 1/2, and then recovered partially the loss. Utah Copper was off 1/4 at 59 1/4 at the opening and then rallied. Copper Range opened unchanged at 82 1/2 and gained about a point. Hancock was off 1/4 at 20 1/2 and then advanced to 22 1/2.

The New York market took a downward course in the early afternoon and at the beginning of the last hour stocks were selling at the lowest of the day.

The buying of Lake Copper helped the rest of the local list and prices remained comparatively firm. The advance of Lake to 63 around 2 o'clock was the feature of the afternoon trading.

## WORK ON NEVADA COPPER ROAD

Roadbed Is Being Completed and Work on Rail Laying Is Progressing at Rate of a Quarter of a Mile a Day.

YERINGTON, Nev.—The roadbed of the Nevada Copper Belt railroad has been completed to the bridge at Yerington, and the grading camps are now located here. Track laying has been progressing at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day. Capt. Duncan MacVie, consulting engineer of the Nevada-Douglas Copper Company, which is building the road, announces that the first section of the road from Wabuska to West Yerington will be completed and turned over to the operating department not later than Dec. 10. By that time a regular schedule of freight and traffic business will be in progress.

Work on the second section of the road, which will extend from West Yerington to Morning Star (Nevada-Douglas mines) will begin at full blast immediately upon the completion of the first section. The contract to grade the roadbed from the town of Mason to the Nevada-Douglas mines, with the exception of about a mile of rock work through the Wilson Pass, has been awarded to P. J. Conway. It is expected that the second and last link of the road will be completed by Feb. 1, 1910.

The Nevada-Douglas mines here have completed the straightening of the incline shaft of the Ludwig. The Ludwig is in excellent shape to deliver sulphides ores to any amount up to 500 tons a day through the new shaft. Immediately upon the completion of the railroad the Nevada-Douglas Company will be prepared to begin the production of copper and gypsum on an extensive scale.

**CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.**  
Money between the banks quoted at 5 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 per cent discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding periods in 1908 as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges	\$19,756,903	\$19,032,242
Balances	1,351,049	1,277,817

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$14,977.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	6 1/2	6 7/8	6 3/4	8 1/8
Am Beet Sugar	4 3/8	4 7/8	4 5/8	4 5/8
Am C & F. Ind.	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Am C & F. p.	119	119	119	119
Am Cotton Oil	67	72 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
Am Locomotive	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Am Fuel & Rec.	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8
Am S & R. p.	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Steel Fy new	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Am Sugar	174	174 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4
Anacorda	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Atchafson	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Balt. & Ohio	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Berkley	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Brooklyn Rap Tr.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Canadian Pacific	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Central Leather	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
C L p.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chas & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Corn Products	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Am Fuel & Iron	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Corn Gas	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Dell & Hudson	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Eric	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
General Electric	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Gr Nor p.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gr Nor Gas	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Kans & Texan	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Louis & Nash	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Missouri Pacific	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Nat Load	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N N R of Mex Del p.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
N Y Central	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
N Y N H & W N	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Northern Pac	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Northern Western	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Ontario & Western	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pennsylvania	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
People's Gas	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Reading	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Reading Steel	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Rock Island	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
R T p.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Southern Pacific	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Southern Railway	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St Paul	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Third Ave	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Twin City R Tr	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Union Pacific	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Union Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U S Rubber	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
U S Steel p.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Wabash p.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Western Union	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Westinghouse	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Keeping the Commandments

If the ten commandments as given by Moses were understood and obeyed, humanity would know from experience that there is at hand an effectual remedy for every discordant condition and that obedience to the law of God, good, is the way of salvation from all evil. The commandments were given first to the children of Israel soon after they had entered the wilderness and begun the long journey that was to bring them to the promised land. These commandments were adapted to the needs of the people who had just been delivered from bondage of the Egyptians; and they are adapted to the present needs of every mortal, it matters not what may be his condition, circumstances or environments. The law as given by Moses was a constant and effectual rebuke to the false sense of life which was entertained by the children of Israel by reason of their long association with an idolatrous people. Obedience to the commandments destroyed their idolatrous belief and made progress possible even though at times it seemed exceedingly slow.

Obedience to the law of God always results in a clearer conception of that law. The deeper meaning of the scriptural declaration that "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required," is revealed to those who are earnestly endeavoring to be faithful unto the light that is given them. It becomes evident that the first conception of the demands of Truth upon mortals is by no means sufficiently comprehensive to determine just how far reaching will be the result of complete obedience to those demands. But mortals must begin where they are and they must respond to the call of Truth as that call comes to them. If mortals do not do as well as they know it should not be thought strange that they are unable to realize how much is required of them and as a result of this ignorance do not enjoy the blessings in store for those who love God and keep His commandments.

When one came to Jesus asking what he should do to inherit eternal life, he was told to keep the commandments. He promptly replied, "All these things have I kept from my youth up." No doubt most people believe that they keep the commandments, but do they? Is it not true that mortals keep the commandments only in a very restricted sense, as they might be interpreted from a very material point of view. Take for instance the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." On the lowest plane of thought a mortal man might consider that he kept this

command if he did not fall down and worship the idol of wood or stone, but is this all that is required of humanity? By no means. The requirements of this first commandment are so far reaching that full and complete obedience thereto would result in the destruction of all evil. This is not according to the generally accepted view, but Christian Science is demonstrating in no small degree the truth of this statement.

Uninstructed by Science mortals have thought it possible for them to believe in other powers, other causes and creators and still keep the first commandment. In a much larger sense than can be realized, the true God has been the unknown God because the mortal belief in other powers and creators has rendered it impossible to form any right conception of the Supreme Being who made all things "and without him was not anything made that was made." It is only as mortals cease to have other gods that they can begin to realize what God is and see what it means to worship Him and Him alone.

The spiritual meaning of the first commandment is clearly brought out in this statement by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 467), "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' This me is Spirit. Therefore the command means this: Thou shalt have no intelligence, no life, no substance, no truth, no love, but that which is spiritual." Christian Science teaches that God is infinite, that He is the only intelligence, Life, substance, Truth, and Love, and to acknowledge any other is to dishonor God. The understanding of what God is, according to the saying of the Master, is eternal life, hence it must follow that as the true conception of God dawns upon human consciousness, all that God does not create must return to its native nothingness and the eternal reality of being is recognized.

Sin, disease and death and all other discordant conditions are directly traceable to the mortal belief in something apart from God. So long as this something is loved or feared, God is not recognized as all in all, and it cannot be said that mortals are obedient to the first commandment in the fullest sense of the word. In Christian Science mortals are learning to give up the belief of life, intelligence, substance and being apart from God. The material selfhood, which the Master taught should be denied, is not the reality of man's being. It is a false sense which hides the true sense of God and man. Obedience to the first commandment according to the spiritual meaning thereof as brought out in Christian Science enables one to overcome this false sense of existence and all the discordant conditions embodied therein. This great work is not the work of a moment, but it is important to make a beginning, and when the first step is taken in the right direction nothing can hinder one's advancement if he is faithful. He will learn from experience that obedience to God's law establishes and maintains harmony in this present sense of existence. The student of Christian Science is grateful for the many blessings he enjoys by reason of being able to keep the commandments in a larger sense than when he was endeavoring to believe in the reality of both good and evil.

## Fellow Feeling

A masterpiece of quaint trust was a letter from a gentle lady in the middle West, who wrote to Wamaker's some time ago, describing in detail a hat that she wanted. It must be "just so," and to insure its perfect taste she graciously requested "Mr. Wamaker" to turn the matter of selection over to Mrs. Wamaker. "She will know just what I want," concluded the writer, confidently.—Exchange.

## A Long Run

Collector—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now I put it to you: what do you want me to do with it?  
Debtor—If I were you, I'd enter it in the next marathon race.—Cooperation.

It is unwise to look back when the journey lieth forward.—Scott.

## Children's Department

### Miniature Railways and Aeroplanes

The schoolboy of a mechanical turn who can persuade a generously disposed uncle to accompany him to the Model Engineer exhibition, writes a London contemporary, lately, should have a satisfying experience.

If he should succeed in prevailing upon his uncle to start him as a miniature railway magnate he will be able to arrange for a complete railway system—rolling stock, engines, stations, signals—to be installed at his house at a cost (to the uncle) of from \$5 to \$50, according to the elaborateness of the scheme.

The boy may be more up to date, with an inclination to aviation. Should this be the case he will find ready for inspection some score of model aeroplanes, varying in size from one foot to 14 feet across, and carefully prepared little text-books setting out how a toy aeroplane, whether of the Bleriot or Wright

## AUTHENTICITY IN ART

Disputed Works of Leonardo da Vinci.

From time immemorial connoisseurs have disputed over the authenticity of successive "finds" in the world of art. People who are the best judges of merit form opposing camps and according as victory perches on one banner or the other do the rest of us stand round the object of "veritas" with respectful admiration or glance at it carelessly as "only a copy." "The Virgin of the Rocks," which hangs in the Louvre in Paris, has a counterpart in the National Gallery at London, and it was long and long disputed which was the original. Another copy hangs in the Pitti palace in Florence. The Louvre example is now generally conceded to be really Leonardo's work. There are several other paintings held as treasures of the galleries in Leonardo's name concerning which authorities are skeptical. Leonardo da Vinci has been called "the dilettante" because he finished so few works and had confidence in so few that he destroyed or hid them. His great gift to painting was his chiaroscuro. He said, "Be as careful of the light in your picture as you would of a jewel." There-

fore the latest discovery of a debatable Leonardo in the shape of a wax bust is harder to determine since light and shade are wanting, and the chief earmark—the metaphor is somewhat confusing—is the inscrutable Leonardo smile. This bust was sold for a large sum by a London dealer to the custodian of the Berlin museum, Dr. Bode. Humphrey Ward started an outcry against the English public for letting such a treasure slip through their hands; and now the English press is equally firm in asserting that it is Dr. Bode who is victimized, as the bust is the clever work of a modern artist of small account. One really feels in the matter just as the neophyte does in a picture gallery when he has left at home his guide book with its canny asterisks. He is afraid of admiring the wrong thing.

It has just been discovered that the modern of little fame was used to stuff his wax busts. The Berlin treasure is proved solid and excitement waxes higher. The official faculty of the Berlin museum, according to a correspondent of the New York Sun, has decreed that the bust is one of the most noble and distinguished and characteristic of Leonardo's works. This correspondent says that few are bold enough on the whole continent of Europe to dispute Dr. Bode's dictum, since he is recognized as the greatest authority in Europe, and incidentally we are assured that the bust is an altogether charming and beautiful thing, whoever made it.

## Automatic Fare Register Makes Change

A company in New York is manufacturing an automatic fare register which also makes change for the passengers. It is designed for pay-as-you-enter street cars and works as follows: At the top of the machine is a series of five slots, in which a passenger may deposit a 5-cent, 10-cent, 25-cent, 50-cent, or \$1 coin. The falling coin registers a fare and also operates the change-making mechanism so that if more than 5 cents is deposited the proper amount of change falls into a change cup located under the machine. At the same time the lock of the turnstile is automatically released, leaving it free to revolve so that one passenger can pass through.—Popular Mechanics.

## The Rock of Moses

The "Rock of Moses" lies in the wild valley at the base of Jebel Musa, the Mount of the Law, in the peninsula of Sinai. The rock is 18 or 20 feet high, slightly inclined, a rough indentation running over each side, which is interpreted here and there with slits, and the stone is worn away in places as if from the effects of running water. It is beyond doubt the oldest known legendary object in the vicinity. From the middle ages onward it has been visited by Christian pilgrims, who have carved rude crosses in its side. Of all the objects in the desert it is most closely bound up with the simple faith of its wild inhabitants and of its early visitors.—The Strand.

To choose the best is the art of existence.—David Starr Jordan.

## "ON APPROVAL"

That women pay dear for their inconsiderateness in the shops, and that considerate women pay, too, bearing the brunt of their thoughtless sisters' doings, is clearly set forth in an article in Good Housekeeping for December, which is worth the careful perusal of all women. The inconsiderateness of women shoppers has been exploited so much that one might say in appropriate metaphor that all the "changes" have been run on the subject; but this new appeal to the pocketbook makes this present argument unwelcome strong. It is the statement of a merchant that all shops allow a large percentage of their expense to cover the needless waste of time and money through the unbusinesslike ways of shopping women. This extra expense has of course to be paid for by the shoppers—on the same plan whereby dealers in a small college town used to charge two or three times a normal price for everything on the ground that about two-thirds of the college boys did not pay their bills. Here it is clear that the third that paid were really paying the bills of the heedless majority. One sort of needless expense to merchants is the ordering things sent home

on approval or C. O. D. More often than not goods sent in this way are returned, and are often more or less damaged by the journey to and fro. One firm reckons an expense of \$75,000 a year on returned parcels. Thus we see that thousands of clerks and carriers are busy all over the country in handling goods absolutely to no purpose whatever and only because the lady shopper is unable to make up her mind what she wants, pay for it and there end. The delivery of small purchases is another needless exaction on the shopper's part which costs her dear in the long run, as also her unnecessary dawdling over the counter. Clerks have to be provided to cover this waste of time. The women who haunt the shops "just looking," with no intention of buying, are getting the attention of the salespeople free, and the bona-fide purchasers have to pay for this extra cost.

The mail orders are another way

## The Happiest Heart

Who drives the horses of the sun  
Shall lord it but a day;  
Better the lowly deed were done,  
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,  
The dust will hide the crown;  
Ay, none shall nail so high his name  
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat  
Was in some quiet breast  
That found the common daylight sweet,  
And left to Heaven the rest.

—John Vance Cheney.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

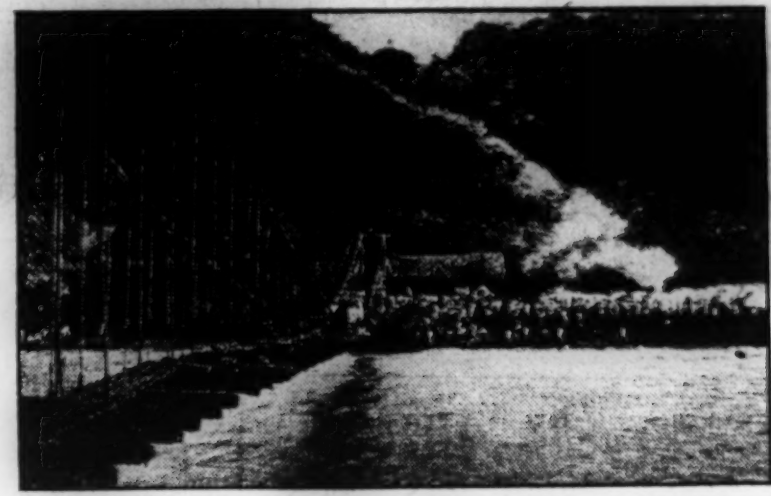
### GEOGRAPHICAL URN.

1. One of the Hebrides islands.
2. Lake in Africa.
3. A New England state.
4. River in South America.
5. Island in Sardinia.
6. A vowel.
7. River in Scotland.
8. Group of islands in north Atlantic ocean.

Central—a poet.  
(Arrange the names so that the middle letter of each falls under that of the preceding name.)

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Syracuse.

## Suspension Bridges in Peru



ONE OF NATIVE SUSPENSION BRIDGES, MONTANA, PERU.  
Puente Capello, with division of Colonel Yessup encamped.

The Puente Capello is one of the curious native suspension bridges in the Montana region of Peru. Cables are swung across the stream, from which ropes are dropped to support the rough plank flooring, hewn from trees cut in the neighboring forest.

In spite of the fact that the Montana covers almost two thirds of the total area of Peru, a great deal of it still remains to be explored. Recent discovery of gold has opened up several large sections. The district is very rich in natural resources, including many plants

and fruits not found in other countries. The principal products are rubber, of which thousands of tons are sent down the tributaries of the Amazon annually; cocoa and chocolate of exceptional quality and various kinds of minerals.

Not only is the country marvelously productive, but the high woodlands have a delightfully mild climate, similar to that of southern Europe. The principal drawback to its development has been the difficulty of transporting its products to market. This is being overcome rapidly by the building of railroads.

## The Press of the Fifteenth Century in France

The Enfants sans Souci (Lads without Care) were young men of good family, well educated and artistic, who in the reign of Charles VI, obtained letters patent to exist as a corporation and give themselves up to divers amusements, of which play acting was the chief. These men were really "the press" of the fifteenth century. They acted what they would and their scenes and dialogue touching on things of the public interest or general gossip of the time were often very severely censored by King and Parliament, when they became most exemplary in prudence and wisdom. In the sixteenth century journalism already existed in the form of pamphlets and lampoons which except for irregularity in publication were in some sense newspapers.

## Another Point of View

Under the caption "Mr. Wright is Wrong," the Los Angeles Herald says that the gallant pioneer of the air has been defending his brother explorer, Lieutenant Peary, at the expense of the newspapers. Mr. Wright says that the newspapers saw millions in a Peary. Cook controversy and therefore approached Peary in a way to stir him up to "say things that would make headlines."

The Herald defends the guild of penmen and avers that they are wise enough to know that it would have made a much more sensational story if Damon Cook had found the pole and Pythias Peary had shouted, "Bravo! I was a close second!"

From all of which we deduce that a good time is coming since newspapers begin to affirm that they would rather have a story of fraternal good feeling to tell than one of disputation.

## French Flags at Windsor

If nothing else perpetuates the memory of Waterloo, it will be the little ceremony which, on every anniversary of the great battle, has to take place at Windsor. That is to say, the Duke of Wellington for the time is bound, as the condition of his tenure of Stratfieldsaye, to present to the sovereign of these realms a little French flag—a tricolor—which is then hung up over the Iron Duke's bust in the guardroom over against that of the Duke of Marlborough, whose living representative must perform corresponding feudal service with a French Royalist flag on the anniversary of Blenheim. It happened that on this day last year a company of distinguished French visitors were being shown through the state apartments at Windsor and asked the meaning of these little flags!—London Chronicle.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.—Southey.

## Dr. Lounsbury and Spelling Reform

An able advocate of spelling reform, Dr. Lounsbury of Yale, assures us that the popular mind totally misapprehends the real point at issue. There is nothing sacred about the conglomerations of consonants and the idiosyncrasies of vowel affiliation which the past has handed down to us. Spelling was intended to represent exactly the sounds it represented. The alphabet was invented for this purpose. It is due to ignorance and carelessness largely that such clumsy and contradictory combinations came about; order and decency, demand of us to purge and clarify our pages of the old blunders. They are not the less blunders for being old, and so far as the philologist's interest in the history of

words is concerned the lexicons make a better repository for such historical foot-sam and jetsam than the current language of a busy people.

One sound today is represented by seven different combinations, whereas logically one sound should have one representation. One combination of letters on the other hand may have nine different sounds. Dr. Lounsbury traces these discrepancies to the art of printing whereby language became a thing of the eye as well as of the ear. He says that the English people seem to have had no keen phonetic sense. Of the five great literary languages, Italian and Spanish remain phonetic, German is practically so and the irregularities of French are far fewer than in English.

## The Boston Library

Thirty thousand dollars a month is what it costs the people of Boston to support the beautiful library which bears their signature all along its cornice. "Erected by the Citizens of Boston." The floor area in daily use in the library and its branches amounts to six acres. There are nearly a million books, to say nothing of all the material in maps, manuscripts, photographs, etc. The shelves required for the books in the main library in Copley square would extend a distance of 19 or 20 miles—rather an "extension" of the much advertised five feet of books. The entire issue of books last year for home use was more than 1,500,000, three times the number of inhabitants, and this says nothing of the enormous use made of the library for reference and study in the building itself—sometimes 2000 books in one day. Bates hall, the great reading room, looked big and empty a few years ago; now it is often hard to find a vacant seat. The mere obtaining and delivering of a book to a hall reader means the intelligent and accurate service of six different persons and the return involves four persons. There are about 200,000 volumes on shelves where they can be taken down and consulted by the reader.

## Norway's Bill of Fare.

"As we sat cozily before the cheerful blaze," writes Caroline Thurber, in "A Motor Invasion of Norway," in the December Century, "we indulged in mathematical calculations and found that we had eaten 42 consecutive meals of fish, with potatoes never otherwise than boiled. One of the women of our party once cried to a sympathetic-looking host: 'Why, oh, why, are there no chickens in Norway?'"  
"There are, madam, but they are for laying purposes."  
"Then, why, oh, why do you always boil your potatoes?"  
"We are different from you, madam. We don't like them messy. We prefer to know a potato as a potato when we eat it."  
"In our passage through the country we had certainly encountered new and unpalatable foods, but we were always nourished, for good milk, butter and eggs were everywhere at hand. One supper menu staggered us: Nota bene: Sausage, three kinds, raw salmon, pickled anchovies, shrimps, cold fried fish, cold fish pudding, cold meats, five varieties of cheese, pickles, oranges and gooseberry marmalade, four kinds of raised bread, flat bread with caraway, English biscuit, Norwegian rusks, fried eggs, hot stew (variety unrecognized) and boiled potatoes."

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

A complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
upon applica-  
tion

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
Boston, Mass.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science  
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL  
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330  
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 610, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Clon House, Surrey St., Strand, London.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, November 29, 1909.

### Express Profits and the Parcels Post

IT WAS announced a few days ago that the directors of the Wells-Fargo Express Company had adopted a plan for the distribution of dividends amounting to \$300 a share among its stockholders from the surplus earnings of the corporation. It is now announced that the American Express Company is about to distribute a surplus of \$14,805,305 among its shareholders. The advocates of a parcels post have long been maintaining that it could, upon a basis of reasonable charges, be made to cover the deficit of the postoffice department. These dividend announcements seem to bear out their views.

At the present time the postoffice department is advertising for parcels patronage with other countries and it is not only willing but apparently anxious to handle the business at the rate of twelve cents a pound. It will carry a package to the end of the world, so to speak, at this rate, but for carrying a similar package from one point to another in this country, if it be no more than from one town or city to its nearest neighbor, the charge will be sixteen cents a pound. Moreover, while a small package may be sent by mail from one part of this country to another, very large parcels, comparatively speaking, may be sent from this country through the mails to the other side of the globe.

Now, the judicious are not particularly desirous that the United States government shall take over utilities which can be carried on just as well by private individuals and corporations. The contrary is the case. As a rule it would be much better to restrict federal activities to purely governmental matters. It will not be possible, however, long to postpone the expansion of the parcels post service to an extent which will enable the government to carry on an express business in connection with its mail service, if the private express companies are not willing to share a part of their prosperity with their patrons.

When express companies can "cut melons" of the size referred to in these dividend announcements, the public begins to wonder if the time has not come for one of two things to happen—a very considerable reduction in the express rates, or the establishment of a parcels post that will practically take the place of the present express service.

THE arrival in New York city a few days ago, by way of the Erie canal and Hudson river of a power boat and five barges from Buffalo, bringing 83,000 bushels of oats, furnishes an example of what may be expected of this canal when its enlargement has been completed and it has resumed business with something like its original relative importance to the commerce of the state. This fleet was made up of boats that have been built in anticipation of the enlargement of the canal; and the crews reported having passed on the journey ninety-six horse-drawn boats and three fleets of boats drawn by tugs. The interstate commerce commission estimates twenty-five miles a day as the average rate made by freight cars in transit. This being the case, the canal has beaten the time made on the railroads. Later, when what is called the barge canal, or the Erie canal enlarged to accommodate thousand-ton barges, is completed, only three or four days will be required to move boats from Buffalo to the Hudson river. And with a capacity of thirty million tons a season, which is four times the present capacity of the canal, it will be seen that the factor of competition will enter into the common carrier business, in New York state, to an interesting extent. In fact, its good effect will doubtless be felt throughout the entire West, in every part of the country tributary to the commerce of the Great lakes.

While it took a comparatively long time to arouse to an operative degree interest in this project of enlarging the canal, it may be said with assurance that those who put forth earnest endeavor to bring about this improvement are likely to be amply repaid for the persistent effort made to secure the necessary legislation. Promises offered by the present outlook will doubtless, in their fulfillment, far exceed the estimated value of the good that this public work will accomplish.

### The Speaker and the Insurgents

that they are one and all professed Republicans is not kept well in mind. So insistent are they on this point that they reiterate it over and over. They refuse to be read out of the party. They deny the right of anybody to read them out of the party. They insist upon sticking to the party although they have repudiated one of its cardinal policies. They vehemently declare their allegiance to the party, but they refuse to pay due respect to its leadership or its rules.

It is not difficult to see, therefore, where the Republican insurrection in Congress is morally weak. The insurgents have a perfect right as private individuals to think as they please about party policies and party leadership. The question is, have they a right to ignore their obligations to the party organization under which they were elected to office, or to disregard the discipline without which party organization would be impossible? Before doing either of these things would it not be their duty to resign? Failing in this should

they not at least throw off the pretense of being Republicans? All this would hold good if they were Democrats. It would hold good if they were elected as independents. The obligations that candidates assume cannot be lightly put off when the candidates become officeholders.

As matters stand at present they are helping the cause that they are striving to retard. And nobody sees this more clearly, or rejoices over it more heartily than the veteran regular who is speaker of the House. It is all the more regrettable because the insurgents are right in some instances where he is wrong.

THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society will give \$5000 for the best floral displays at its exhibition next May. If "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la la," know this it may cause the "johnny-jump-up" to jump up some days earlier than usual.

### The Preferential Voting System

SENATOR JAMES W. BUCKLIN of Colorado, who was president of the Grand Junction charter convention that resulted in putting his theory of preferential voting into practice for the first time in any American city, has an article in the Denver News that explains the system and its operation at considerable length. As it is reported to have worked successfully upon its initial trial, and as it is quite possible that it will be advocated and adopted by other communities, it is well that our readers should have some understanding of it.

It is claimed by Senator Bucklin that there is greater danger under the commission system of government even than under the old plan of dividing and consequently of weakening the strength of the good people of the community. To avoid this the plan of direct primaries has been adopted in commission-governed communities. But this means large expense to the taxpayer. Moreover, under the commission system with its primary attachment, there are too many elections. The people tire of them, and become indifferent to them. The Grand Junction system, as it is called for convenience, is said to have the supreme merit of combining all that is good in all the old systems. It has all the simplicity and economy of plurality elections, it is held. It includes in one vote all the results of a direct primary and of a final election, allowing the electors to single out their preferences and to fill all official vacancies at one time. Its chief merit, however, is claimed to be the fact that it secures a complete and accurate expression of the public will. This last statement seems to be based by Senator Bucklin on the fact that through it Grand Junction was enabled to obtain a good municipal government.

It should be borne in mind that we have never had a municipal electoral system in this country so bad that it could prevent the electors from securing good government if they were determined to have it. It lies with the voters, rather than with any system of voting, to say whether their local government shall be good or bad or a mixture of both. It is nevertheless a fact that the simplest method of reaching the voter and his preferences is the best. The complicated method is always to be avoided. It would seem from Senator Bucklin's article that the Grand Junction system possesses the merit of simplicity and directness, and regarding it in this light it will be well worthy of attention as it is put to further tests.

THE care with which Attorney-General Wickersham is preparing to probe the electric trust almost seems to indicate that he expects to find something shocking.

It is a curious fact that before the absorption of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal by the British empire the speech of the Boers, called the Taal, was in danger of being superseded by English, whereas now that the two races are definitely united the bilingual character of South Africa is once more strongly accentuated. Perhaps it is not altogether narrow and unreasonable that the British element, or at least a portion of it, is dissatisfied with the law that makes English and the Taal equal languages, a disposition frequently referred to as the surest means of ridding South Africa of racialism. The fact is that the granting of the equal language rights places a dialect on a par with a language, with the further aggravation that that particular dialect is ultra-rustic while the language is the greatest world language of all times.

While English and Dutch might properly enjoy equality and occupy the relative positions that English and German hold among the Americans of German descent, the Taal as a rustic form of Dutch cannot be viewed in the same light. As it is taught in South African schools, the high Dutch, or "literary Taal," would scarcely pass for high Dutch in Holland; at any rate, as such it is no longer the mother tongue of the Boers. Bilingual South Africa is frequently compared to bilingual Canada, but the analogy is hard to see. Canada's French population reads and writes French, and its speech is distinguished from that of France in the main merely by peculiarities of pronunciation. Furthermore, the rich associations of the leading Latin language, it must be admitted, are very different from the rather limited role that the language of Holland played in the past, not to speak of the present.

The confusion arising from bilingual teaching in South Africa is reported to be a source of concern to the educated Dutch as well, that is, as far as they can free themselves from the notion that their only means of retaining their national identity is contained in the cultivation of their Taal. It would seem that in the course of the further development of the South African Union the burghers' apprehension lest they lose their racial character would speedily give way to self-assurance through contribution to the character-building of the youngest Anglo-Saxon nation.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT bagged four elephants the other day, but while his friends are pleased they are not satisfied. At least, not as much so as if he had brought in the four elephants alive.

THE hints to Christmas shoppers given by the Consumers' League are all worthy of consideration and it would do no harm if some of them were remembered all the year round.

MR. MAXIM is out with another and an improved gun-silencer, but it still falls short of being as effective as good nature between the nations.

WHETHER some people are justified in making light of the recent Standard Oil decision depends altogether on the point of view.

### England and Germany in the Levant

AMONG the foremost problems of the second session of the Ottoman Parliament, opened a few days ago, must be counted the establishment of rapid communication between Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean. If the vast works of reclamation just begun in the Euphrates valley are to restore that region to its old-time economic position as a granary, adequate means of communication must be provided as the work progresses. The question is whether the German Baghdad railroad under construction will afford the necessary outlet toward Europe or whether rival lines must be built. The question is also whether the German line can be relied upon to have reached Baghdad by the time such communication becomes of immediate urgency. In view of the renewed impetus given the project only a few weeks ago when, after a long halt, its continuation became assured, it is significant that Sir W. W. Willcocks, who is reclaiming Mesopotamia for the Turkish government, is of opinion that the German line is useless as far as the Euphrates valley is concerned and that a more southern route must be taken to afford adequate connection between the section to be reclaimed by irrigation and the west.

From the mass of schemes with which the Turkish ministry of public works has been overwhelmed ever since the inauguration of the constitutional regime a few stand out not only as thoroughly practicable but as likely to become great factors in the regeneration of Turkey. Among these there is the proposal to connect Mesopotamia with the Mediterranean across the Syrian desert either via Damascus or Aleppo, or a minor inland center. While the fundamental idea is the same, there are variations of the same proposal, each of which advocates a different terminus—Alexandrette, Tripoli, Beirut, Haifa—while each contemplates a final extension from Baghdad to Koweit on the Persian gulf as a first step toward a trans-Persian railroad to India and the far east. This undertaking, it is learned, is now receiving serious and favorable attention at the Ottoman ministry of public works.

While it does not appear clearly whether British or French capital will eventually build the road, it is a foregone conclusion that it is politically impracticable without British participation and at least partially British control. But whether French or British, it is quite evident that the construction of this rival Baghdad line—a thing scouted but a few years ago—signifies another sharp turn in the economic and political struggle between England and Germany. As there are undoubted signs of a change for the better in Anglo-German relations, the development of the Mesopotamian railroad question is acquiring exceptional significance.

THE centering of attention upon the campaign to defeat Representative Tawney for reelection from the Winona district of Minnesota, as interestingly and intelligently set forth by our Washington correspondent on Saturday, makes Judge Alton B. Parker's article on federal expenditure in Norman E. Mack's National Monthly additionally interesting. This, for the reason that no public man in the United States has been more outspoken or more explicit or more emphatic in deploring and denouncing the tendency of our government toward unbridled extravagance than has Representative Tawney in his capacity of chairman of the House committee on appropriations. Although a Republican of the most stalwart sort he has made no attempt to conceal or to shirk his responsibility as a partisan in this particular.

Judge Parker is, of course, excusable in presenting the matter in a light calculated to reflect credit upon his own party. The opportunity comes to him invitingly and legitimately, and he would be lost to the interests of the Democracy were he to neglect it. But so far as the readers of this newspaper are concerned, party interests may be forgotten in consideration of the fact that the condition presented by Judge Parker has been presented with equal clearness and force by Mr. Tawney and other Republicans, and in consideration of the additional fact that it is one that should be approached in a national rather than a partisan attitude of mind.

The cost of administering the affairs of this government is enormous, but this is to be expected. Nor should it be surprising that this cost is increased greatly from year to year. The nation and its responsibilities are ceaselessly growing. That which is surprising is the sudden advance in the cost of government out of proportion to any that has occurred previously in our history, and the apparent tendency of the ratio of advance to continue. Not to emphasize his point politically, but rather to illustrate the tendency alluded to, let us make use of some of Judge Parker's statements. Thus, in the eight years preceding Mr. Roosevelt's incumbency—during the last term of Mr. Cleveland and the first term of Mr. McKinley—the percentage of increase of the country's population was normal and 19,000 additional officials were found necessary to meet the just demands of the country's growth. During the Roosevelt regime, covering a period slightly shorter than that covered by the Cleveland and McKinley administrations combined, when the increase of population continued to be normal, the number of officials added to the federal payrolls was 99,225—or practically ten times as many as during the previous eight years, and this at an excess of cost of something like sixty-four millions a year. Another comparison: The total of appropriations for the four years of the civil war was \$3,428,000,000; the total of appropriations of seven years under Mr. Roosevelt was in excess of seven billions. One other comparison: The total of appropriations of four years of the last Cleveland administration was \$1,441,895,770; the total for Mr. Roosevelt's last four years was \$2,500,884,284—an increase of \$1,058,988,514.

That this ratio of increase must be checked is a point upon which the leaders of both houses, the President, and his heads of departments are all agreed. The checking of it, however, involves more than mere expressions of sympathy with the cause of economy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the constantly increasing cost of living it still remains a fact that, generally speaking, the Thanksgiving turkey holds out until the end of the week.

ALTHOUGH an airship trust is the latest thing of the kind yet reported, the doings of the beef trust are still of more interest to the plain people.

IF IT is true that President Taft has not as yet written any part of his message, that fact only goes to prove that he is not quite so certain about some things now as he was earlier in the year.

### Federal Expenditure

### The Future of the Taal

### The Enlarged Erie Canal